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Illinois State Register.

VOL. XII---NO. 22. SPRINGFIELD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1847. $2 A YEAR.

JOHN DOUGHERTY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, JONESBORO, ILL.
Feb. 13, 1846.

ALBERT T. BLEDSOE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office over Post Office, Springfield, Ill.

EDWARD EVEY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.,
Office in the court house.
Feb. 13, 1846.

W. I. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office on the north side of the square,
(Over Fisher & Doyle's store.)
Springfield, May 1, 1846.

MORRIS R. CHEW,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.,
WILL attend to business in the profession in Shelby and the adjoining counties. Office in the court house. Feb. 13, '46.

Josiah McRoberts.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS,
WILL practice in the counties composing the fourth judicial circuit. He hopes by an assiduous, prompt and faithful discharge of his professional duties to merit a portion of the public patronage.
June 30th, 1846.

WATCHES, clocks, and all kinds of jewelry repaired as good as it can be done in the world—we don't know but a little better.
June 4 IVES & CURRAN.

Thomas L. Harris.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURG, ILL.,
WILL attend to any legal business in the eighth judicial circuit. All collections and agencies from abroad promptly attended to. Nov. 29, '46.

M. BRAYMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
WILL attend to all professional business in the courts of the United States, and of this State. Office in the State House. June 25, '44.

Periscopic Spectacles:
WE would invite the attention of the public to our large stock of the celebrated periscopic spectacles, for the sale of which we are the sole agents.
These spectacles are of recent invention, and superior to any other in use; constructed in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of concavo-convex ellipsis, and can be used for the greatest length of time, either by day or night, without causing that giddiness of the head that many experience from using the common kind, but tend to strengthen and improve the sight.
CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired in the best style, and warranted.
☞ Cash paid for old gold and silver.
June 4 IVES & CURRAN.

DENTAL SURGERY.
W. M. BROWN & B. B. LOYD, formerly of Kentucky, having removed to and settled permanently in Springfield, offer their services to the citizens of this city and the public in general.
All operations on the teeth to be done according to the latest and most approved principles of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons. Diseases of the gums and alveoli cured. Children's teeth adjusted. Ladies waited on at their respective houses, if desired. Plate work done in the most permanent and fashionable style. In extracting they use a somnific that prevents all feeling of pain on the part of the patient, without any bad effect following.
☞ All charges reduced to the lowest rates.
Office near the South-west corner of the Public Square, two doors west of Mr. Bunn's, and one door east of the office of William Lavely, esq.
Springfield, May 21.—tf

B. S. PRETTYMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PEKIN, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.,
WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of Illinois, in either circuit or supreme courts, and all land agencies, &c.
REFERENCES:
Hon. S. H. Treat, judge S. C., Springfield, Ill.
" Thos. Ford, Ex Gov., "
" A. Lincoln, M. C., "
" Jas. A. McDougall, Chicago.
Wm. H. Crawford, esq., No. 270, north 7th street, Philadelphia.
John W. Walker, esq., Baltimore, Md.
February 19, '47.

TO VOLUNTEERS!
CAMPBELL & CRANMER,
Attorney's & Counsellors at Law,
Springfield, Illinois.
HAVING connected themselves with a gentleman in Washington city, have received the papers requisite for the recovery of the claims of volunteers and [illegible] rendered in the war [illegible]
Mr. Cranmer has been duly appointed Commissioner [illegible] administering [illegible] of all written in[illegible] of that State [illegible] his office will [illegible]
Office [illegible], 2d story, over [illegible]
Refer to Hon. S. H. Treat, [illegible] Springfield, Ill.
His Excellency, Augustus C. French, [illegible]
[illegible] Menard Co.

JAMES C. CONKLING,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
Office three doors West of Register Printing Office.
Nov. 27, 1846.

BRITANNIA WARE—A few rich sets, new patterns, for sale by [June 4] CHATTERTON & BRO.

CHARLES B. FELTON, M. D.,
DENTIST.—Office 4 doors south of the [illegible]
Jan. 1, '46.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPER HANGING.
WILLARD AND ZIMMERMAN,
Will attend to all orders in their line with punctuality [illegible] constantly on hand, and for sale [illegible] Bunn's.

Z. P. Cabaniss, M. D.,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Springfield and its vicinity. Office opposite the State Register Office.
June 18, 1846.

To Discharged Volunteers.
ENOS & RIDGELY
[illegible] VINCENT RIDGELY
[illegible] served in the present [illegible] entitled to receive land [illegible] in said war, that [illegible] forwarded, and war[illegible] immediately, on application [illegible] Springfield, Ill. All letters, [illegible] where they can always [illegible]

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
E. B. PEASE & BRO. offer for sale, at very low prices, a large assortment of
IRON, STEEL AND NAILS;
[illegible] Screws;
[illegible] Cutlery;
[illegible] Axles;
[illegible]
[illegible] agents for the sale of [illegible]
[illegible] WOVE WIRE,
[illegible] to be delivered here, [illegible] of transportation.

STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.—A number of copies of the [illegible] in a style far superior to [illegible] volumes, at prices much [illegible]
THO. LEWIS.

NEW STYLE BONNETS.—D. & I. P. Spear have just received direct from Philadelphia, a beautiful assortment of [illegible] and florence braid bonnets [illegible] for cash.

SADDLES.—Just received on consignment, and for sale [illegible] prices, a large quantity [illegible] and quality; they go [illegible] market. Call soon, or [illegible]
THO. LEWIS.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1845, FOR TWO DOLLARS.—The American State Papers, in five large [illegible] of the last Legislature [illegible]
H. S. COOLEY,
Ex-officio State Librarian.
June 11—6w

THE largest assortment of goods in Springfield, can be found at the house of
B. C. WEBSTER & CO.
June 4.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

The Convention.

On Thursday afternoon, resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Elections and Right of Suffrage, and adopted it without amendment, as an article of the present constitution. The report of the committee on the Militia (the 5th article of the present constitution) was, after an unimportant amendment, adopted as an article of the new constitution. Yesterday, the report of the committee on Revenue was taken up in the committee of the whole, and the day was occupied in discussing a poll tax, and the report was amended so as to leave with the Legislature the power to levy such a tax, when they shall deem it necessary. An amendment proposing to tax the United States' lands was rejected. This morning, a resolution was passed that the Convention adjourn on the 25th of August, and restricting members to one speech of fifteen minutes on each subject, for the remainder of the session. The revenue report was taken up, and the question of fixing a minimum rate of taxation has been discussed; and a vote was taken, but no quorum was present at the adjournment.

A "Party Constitution."

The success of the whigs in the Convention in carrying their various measures has thrown our neighbor into extacies. The Journal of yesterday is filled with ejaculations of delight. We feel it our duty, however, to break in on his rhapsodies and correct a few of his erratic flourishes. His charge that "the Register aims to dictate the course of the Convention," of course, is of a piece with the usual slang which pervades its columns. We will not charge our neighbor with aiming to rule any one.—He is known to be one of the ruled.

The Journal "regrets to see that efforts are being made to form a party constitution," and attributes to us a similar desire. Where is the evidence of such an effort, on the part of the democratic party in the Convention? The very paper in which the Journal vents this falsehood is filled with numerous contradictions of the assertion. For the purpose of creating dissension in the party he, in the same paper, furnishes instances of a variety of opinion among the democratic members, and, as he imagines, he adroitly lauds to the skies such of them as have voted with the whigs on various questions. Mr. Sherman is lauded for favoring a proposition which is opposed by Mr. Pratt. The latter gentleman, sustains himself very ably, on a proposition opposed by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Davis of Massac is a clever fellow when he votes for a proposition which both the other gentlemen oppose, but he is a villanous loco-foco, when he votes in favor of a prohibitory clause. These gentlemen fully appreciate the insidious compliments of the Journal.

Since the meeting of the Convention the whig party therein have been as an unit—they have united to a man upon most of the leading (and minor, too) questions which have been brought before the Convention, whilst the democratic party have generally divided, as shown by the various paragraphs in the Journal, to which we have alluded. The Journal's cry of "stop thief" will ill bear it out in the many falsehoods which it has perpetrated on this subject. There is an "effort" being made to frame a "party constitution," and a successful one we fear, but it is a whig effort—to make a whig-party constitution. Singular unanimity of sentiment!—remarkable coincidence of thought, it is, that impels the more than seventy whigs in the Convention to act as one man upon every question involving party issues. This is notorious here, and is even *boasted of by delegates, members of the whig party*, but the cue is given to their mouthpieces to charge the democrats with the very thing of which they themselves are pre-eminently successful in maintaining, the Journal here yelps the cry—and it is caught up by "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—little dogs and all." This is the state of things which the divisions in the democratic party in the Convention have brought about, and the chances are that it will ultimate in the framing of a constitution which the people of the state will repudiate.

For our part, we say frankly that we desire to see a democratic constitution adopted. The Journal may call it a "party constitution" or any thing else. We believe that the principles of democracy are eternal, and we desire to see them embodied in the new organic law of the state. We believe that our future prosperity as a people depends in an eminent degree upon the instrument which the present Convention shall frame, and we think that at this time, more than any other, democrats ought to stand by and defend their principles. If a federal measure should happen to pass the Legislature it could be repealed in two years, but it is different with a constitutional provision. Once ratified, it may remain for a long period, a blight and mildew upon the body politic. The cry of "no party" raised by the whigs, when properly interpreted, signifies that there must be no democratic-party-constitution. A federal-whig-party-constitution would be all right.

That portion of the whig press which have hoisted the name of General Taylor are very actively engaged in collecting evidence that he is a whig.—The Baltimore Patriot comes out with a new item of proof, which is now publishing in all the whig papers, accompanied with an editorial characterizing the item as very "important upon the subject of the General's political opinions." This item is a letter, ascribed, we know not how truthfully, to Bailie Peyton. In order that our readers may know how hard run these whigs are for sources of information in relation to Gen. T.'s opinions, and how reliable their "important" evidence is, we subjoin all that part of the letter which speaks *authoritatively*. It seems to be a reply to a letter of some *proof-hunter*.

April 14, 1847.

Dear Sir: I fear that owing to my *want of information*, the answer that I shall be compelled to give to your inquiries, will be much *less satisfactory and definite than I could desire*.

As I understand your letter, you wish to be informed "as to the character, political opinions, and probable action of Gen. Taylor and his friends," in relation to the next presidential election; and, also, his and their views of the proper manner of presenting his name (if it is to be presented) to the American people, together with his views and opinions on several of the great political questions, which divide parties, &c., &c. To all of which, I can only state, in *general terms*, what I *hope*, and trust, and believe, will be his course, if elected President of the United States, *without knowing or undertaking to state what are his opinions on the political questions mentioned in your letter*.

The truth is, that the old General's mind was so much engrossed in his military affairs, while I was with him, first in providing, in fact, *creating* transportation for his army, when he marched upon Monterey, from the Rio Grande—secondly, in the march; and lastly, in storming that city, that *he had little time or inclination to speak on any other subject, except those which appertained to his military operations*.

I can say, *in general terms*, that he is a whig, but no federalist. He belongs to the republican school of politics. And *this is about all that I can state with certainty on the subject of his political predilections*. But as little as I know of his views upon particular questions, yet, I am willing to trust him.

Here we have all the evidence necessary to enable the people to judge of the qualifications of a candidate for the presidency of the United States. It is all put down in "general terms," so that no doubt in the world remains, as our neighbor of the Journal tells us, in speaking of this same letter, "that Gen. Taylor is a whig." This phrase, "general terms," is a very ingenious one, and the whigs "hope and trust and believe" that they can make it cover as much ground as that other latitudinous phrase, "general welfare."

Constitutional Convention.

REPORTED FOR THE STATE REGISTER.

Wednesday, July 28—*Concluded.*

Mr. DAVIS of Massac said, this question had been fully discussed, and he desired not to detain the committee. But as he was chairman of the committee which had reported this section he desired to express the reasons which had governed him in so doing. There was a difference in opinion in the committee on this subject. He was opposed to that portion of the report now under discussion. There were six in favor of it and five opposed to it. It was argued in committee, and they could not agree. He was instructed to report it as it now stood. He did so because he concurred in every other feature of the report, and looked for a change of this provision when it should come before the Convention. He did not think it necessary for him to argue that the states had the power to control and regulate the exercise of the elective franchise, that was too plain a proposition to require further argument. He read from Story's Commentaries, and said that the matter was settled. Mr. D. followed the question, with his usual warmth, through all its points, and argued that it was right, just and politic for the state of Illinois to adopt the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER discussed the question to a considerable length, but our space will not permit us to report his speech. He placed the matter home to the whigs, and showed that from that quarter alone came the opposition to the right of foreigners having a voice in our elections. He contended that the best interests of the state should prompt us to give them the right of suffrage in the shortest possible time, after filing their declaration to become citizens, and that while we impose upon them the burdens of government, we should not so far forget the dictates of justice and the rights of man, as to refuse to extend to them its immunities and privileges. That he considered this a party question. The whigs had made it, and was free to acknowledge that while he acted upon principle, he acted as a party man in this respect. That he belonged to a party which he took pride in saying was founded upon principle, and it was impossible for him, or any other person who belonged to a party that had any principles, to act otherwise than as a party man to this extent, gentlemen's declarations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Messrs. Turnbull and Davis of Montgomery followed in opposition.

Mr. WHITESIDE offered, as an amendment to be added to the amendment, the following; which was accepted by Mr. Roman:

"And provided further, that if such inhabitant shall not perfect citizenship according to the laws of the United States, at the earliest practicable period after declaration of intention, then the elective franchise shall cease until citizenship shall have been perfected."

Mr. CAMPBELL of Jo Daviess opposed the modification and hoped that it would be withdrawn, because he did not see how our constitution could be made so as to compel foreigners to perfect their naturalization. The question properly before us is, shall we admit them to the right of suffrage, or deny it. If we give them the privilege, it is not competent for us, at the expiration of five years, to say to them—you shall have this right no longer. He did not intend, after his opening address a few days ago, to detain the committee by making a speech. He regretted that those who opposed the extension of this privilege had not come forward with the reasons for this change in our policy, and for their silent vote upon this question. The people desired argument and reasons for this change, and will not be satisfied with a silent vote. We want in our state an increase in our laboring population, and when gentlemen refuse to give their reasons for their silent vote, by which they cut off an inducement for that class to migrate here, we must conclude that behind that silent vote is hid some secret party intention. We want the men among us to do hard labor. It is said that we have in ourselves the means of developing our resources, and that to protect our own citizens we must exclude the foreigners. There is no competition in labor. There is no competition here for the privilege of laboring in our state.

It was unpleasant to him to be obliged to refer to the remarks made by his colleague this morning.—He would merely state a fact in relation to the opinions of that gentleman, before the meeting of this Convention, which would not be denied, if it were, it would be a denial of truth. Before the election we rode out from Galena to a place called Vinegar Hill, where there were some 60 or 70 foreigners at work. After entering into conversation with them upon the subjects that would come before the Convention, this subject of the right of suffrage came before us. He then expressed the opinion that he was in favor of foreigners, after a residence of one year, and a declaration of intention to become a citizen, to be admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise. And the good faith with which he carried out that pledge has been shown here this morning.

Mr. C. said that he had challenged gentlemen to point out the dangers to be apprehended from foreigners coming amongst us. The member from Montgomery read to us some fragments of a letter of Washington, found by him in the torn columns of a contemptible "Native American" newspaper.

Mr. DAVIS said, it was none of the business of the gentleman from what he read. Did he deny that it was a letter of Gen. Washington?

Mr. CAMPBELL admitted what was read might be the letter of Washington, but it was garbled. It was said that the devil always quoted scripture, and if he could do so, why not that party quote isolated remarks of Washington and Jefferson, and sustain the most contemptible doctrines? He hated the very name of "Native American." Native American! He abhorred and despised the very name. Go to yon city in the east, look at the lofty spires and towering domes erected to the honor and glory of God, torn down, desecrated, and reduced to ashes—and my colleague *justifies* this! God and his religion torn down and trampled to the earth—and it meets with justification, and from *such a source!* Mr. C. addressed the committee at much length in support of the amendment, and upon the good character of our foreign residents.

Mr. DAVIS of Montgomery replied, and passed an eulogy upon the Illinois volunteers.

Mr. PRATT said, he hoped the Convention would not consider him as saying more than was due to himself after what had fallen from his colleague in relation to his allusion to the Philadelphia riots, and his pledges to his constituents. He could not understand the object of that gentlemen in making the attack. It would, however, if not replied to, have the effect of lessening my influence here, if I have any, and place me before my constituents as a man derelict and wavering in my pledges to them. He charged me with having, a short time before the election, gone with him to a certain place in Jo Daviess county, where there were some sixty or seventy foreigners, and that I there pledged myself to go for a proposition the same as the one I have this day spoken against. That by this means I had deceived my constituents, and had stolen votes, which otherwise would have been thrown against me. This is a serious charge, and it is but proper that I should state what did take place on that occasion. If the charge be true, honorable men should know it; and as the charge, if true, will degrade me, it is but proper that all should understand it if it be untrue. The facts are these: A few days before the election, my colleague and myself got into a buggy and rode out into the country; on our way, and at a place called Vinegar Hill, we accidentally came across a body of Irishmen, sixty or seventy in number, making what is called a bee-fence. They were all known to me, and more acquainted with me than Mr. Campbell, because he had been absent from there for nearly four years. They were most of them personal friends of mine, who had heard me speak often, and I suppose six sevenths of them were my clients. While sitting in the buggy and conversing with them, we very naturally questioned them about this subject of foreigners. Mr. Campbell made a remark, the substance of which was "I am opposed to any alteration in the present constitution. I am for allowing all who come here the right to vote after six months residence." I said to them, and put the question only as a feeler, in order to obtain an expression of their views, and never considered it as pledging myself in any manner upon the subject, "what would you think of a proposition to enlarge the term to one year, and require a declaration of intention to become citizens?" That I made any pledge to vote for such a proposition, or expressed myself in favor of it, never occurred to my mind. Those foreigners, however, replied "we are not in favor of any such proposition, we want no provision other than that of becoming citizens; you have degraded us by your mistaken confidence and friendship, as we, in consequence of being allowed to vote, have not become citizens." This is what took place. I never made any such pledge as he speaks of. I can assign no motive or cause why the gentleman has placed such a construction upon what took place at that time, except that there was a barrel of beer and a keg of whisky on the ground, and that sometimes *some* of our friends, from *such causes*, have produced in their minds an excitement which impairs their recollection upon what does actually takes place on such occasions. Nothing has ever been said by that gentleman since upon this subject. We have ever been on the most intimate terms. He is a man whom I have always treated as a friend; in sickness and in health I have defended him, when attacked, as I would have done myself, and I can attribute his attack upon me to-day as prompted only chagrin and feelings of envy, caused by what he may feel has been the effect and impression created by the remarks made by me to-day.

Mr. CAMPBELL said, it was unpleasant to be compelled to refer to the personal remarks of his colleague. I can only say that the statement which he has made of what took place at the interview with the foreigners, of which he insinuates my memory is not clear, is most unqualifiedly false, and I hold myself responsible for the remark, and if he is a man of courage he will notice it. Why, sir, he admits that he put the question to them, but he says he did it as a feeler. He gave them to understand that he was in favor of such a proposition. He says they were his friends, and that six sevenths of them were his clients. *Six sevenths of sixty men* in Jo Daviess county, the gentleman's *clients!* He says that they all answered that they were opposed to any such thing. Why, sir, we were not in conversation with one twentieth of the people there at any one time, and how could they have all answered his proposition, when he, sitting in the buggy, put the question to a few? Sir, if he had made there, or in Jo Daviess, such a speech as he made here to day, he would never have held a seat on this floor—and as it was, he got here by only nine votes! I hope the Convention will not be troubled with this matter again, but that it will be left to ourselves to settle, personally, and out of the Convention.

The committee then rose and reported progress. And then, on motion, and to give the Districting committee time to meet, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, July 29.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Crist.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted Messrs. Trower, Laughlin and Powers.

A call of the Convention was ordered and taken.

According to order, the Convention resolved into a committee of the whole—Mr. Harvey in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Elections and the Right of Suffrage.

Mr. HENDERSON said, that he lived in Joliet, and never heard of the frauds upon the elections, or the running of wagon loads of foreigners from there to Chicago, on election days. He was in favor of the amendment. He thought it our policy to hold out to the foreign immigrants, the greatest inducements, to settle in our state, in order that by an increase of our population, the aggregate amount of tax may be greater, and we have more means to pay our debt with. The capital of all states was their population; their wealth—the industry of their inhabitants. These foreigners coming into our state, added both to the wealth and capital of our state.

Mr. KNOWLTON said, that he was a member of the committee who had reported this section, and he would express his views upon the subject. He had no fears in expressing his opinion to be in favor of the report, although there were some three or four hundred foreign voters in his county, and a large democratic majority. He had taken the ground there, that citizenship should be required, and the mass of the intelligent foreigners asked for such a provision. He had seen the ignorance of foreigners in relation to our institutions, and from experience, he would not entrust them with the elective franchise, until they had first become citizens. He had seen them led like cattle to the polls by designing demagogues. He extended his remarks upon this point for some time, and argued that five years was but a short period, in which to acquire a knowledge of our government, sufficient to exercise the right of suffrage with prudence and judgment. He pointed out the immense hordes of immigrants flocking to our shores, and the probable numbers that were yet to follow, the possibility of their out-numbering the natives at the polls, and asked would this Convention set the example of permitting them, fresh from their native land, to decide and control our elections. He commented at length upon the downfall of the Roman empire, the Athenian and Adriatic governments, by the admission of foreigners, and thought the warning thus set, should be well considered, before we adopted the principle contained in the amendment. He alluded to the love of country, and denounced that man who did not love his country above all others, to be dangerous to any community. Foreigners must love and value their native lands more than any other. He also opposed the amendment, on constitutional grounds. It interfered with the powers given to Congress, to establish uniform naturalization laws.

Mr. WHITESIDE rose, not to detain the committee by a speech, but as he had heard insinuations thrown out during the debate against the intelligence of the framers of our present constitution, he de[illegible] in good sense and intelligence. [illegible] tled by men who came here under the celebrated George Rodgers Clark, they it was who drove off the red man and cleared our woods of the wild beast. The state was filled by men born in all countries. That was the time when every man depended for his life on his neighbor; and they asked not where he was born. In that hour of danger the foreign settler was found to turn out as readily as any other. A warm feeling for them grew up from that time, and the same feeling towards them was felt by the framers of the constitution, and the insinuation that those fathers of the state knew not the difference between "citizen" and "inhabitant" is false. I had a conversation with a gentleman from Kentucky, who was the one who drew up that constitution, and when it was first reported it contained "citizen" in it, but the old men of Illinois struck it out. They did understand the meaning of the word "inhabitant." He believed the people of his county were in favor of allowing aliens to vote, provided they at the earliest moment become citizens. With that view he had drawn up the amendment that had been accepted by the member from St. Clair, as a modification of his own. If any one after being here five years will refuse to become a citizen, he was unworthy of being a citizen. The great majority of them desire to become citizens and do so, and are worthy of the privilege. That a bad man could be occasionally found was not strange, and if the same rule were applied and no Americans allowed to vote except those who were worthy of the privilege, many would be excluded. He run against such a one the other day, who said he hoped our armies in Mexico might be defeated, and that a curse would fall upon our nation. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

And the committee divided on the amendment and it was rejected—yeas 61, nays 76.

Mr. MASON moved to amend so as to require an oath of allegiance &c., from those here now; which was rejected.

Messrs. Knox, Dawson and Mason offered amendments proposing additional restrictions, and they were all rejected.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

Mr. BALLINGALL moved to add to the section—"provided that the Legislature may change at any time the mode of voting to viva voce."

Mr. KITCHELL opposed the amendment.

And the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved to strike out the section. And the motion was rejected.

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 were passed without amendment.

Mr. Z. CASEY moved the committee rise and report the article to the Convention without amendment. It is as follows:

Sec. 1. In all elections every white male citizen, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the state at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the district or county in which he shall actually reside at the time of such election.

Mr. SCATES moved to lay the article on the table, to be taken up at a future time; which motion was decided in the negative.

The question recurring on the adoption of the article—

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved it be voted on section by section; which was agreed to.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to amend the first section by inserting, &c. (The same amendment as proposed by Mr. Roman, in committee, with the term changed to two years instead of one.)

Mr. KITCHELL moved that the section and amendment be passed over informally for the present. Rejected.

Mr. BOSBYSHELL moved the Convention adjourn. Decided in the negative.

Mr. SCATES moved a call of the Convention.

Messrs. Servant, Geddes, Turnbull and others objected. Upon a division, a call was ordered—yeas 70, nays 40.

The call was made, and all present except 15 members.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Armstrong, the yeas and nays were demanded and taken—yeas 66, nays 77.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Anderson, Archer, Armstrong, Atherton, Blair, Blakely, Ballingall, Brockman, Bosbyshell, Brown, Bunsen, Butler, Crain, Caldwell, Campbell of Jo Daviess, Campbell of McDonough, Carter, F. S. Casey, Zadoc Casey, Colby, Cross of Woodford, Cloud, Churchill, Davis of Massac, Dement, Dunlap, Farwell, Green of Clay, Gregg, Hatch, Hayes, Heacock, Henderson, Hill, Hoes, Hogue, Hunsaker, James, Jenkins, Jones, Kreider, Kinney of St. Clair, Kitchell, Lasater, Lenley, McClure, Manly, Markley, Moffett, Morris, Nichols, Oliver, Pace, Robbins, Roman, Rountree, Scates, Stadden, Sherman, Smith of Gallatin, Thompson, Tutt, Vernor, Witt, Whiteside.—66.

Nays—Adams, Canady, Choate, Constable, Cross of Winnebago, Church, Dale, Davis of Montgomery, Davis of McLean, Dawson, Deitz, Dummer, Dunn, Dunsmore, Edwards of Madison, Edwards of Sangamon, Eccles, Evey, Frick, Graham, Geddes, Green of Jo Daviess, Green of Tazewell, Grimshaw, Harding, Harper, Harvey, Hay, Holmes, Hurlbut, Jackson, Judd, Knapp of Jersey, Knapp of Scott, Kenner, Kinney of Bureau, Knowlton, Knox, Lander, Lemon, Lockwood, Logan, McCallen, Marshall of Coles, Marshall of Mason, Mason, Matheny, Mieure, Miller, Minshall, Northcott, Palmer of Marshall, Pratt, Peters, Pinckney, Rives, Robinson, Sharpe, Swan, Spencer, Servant, Sibley, Sim, Simpson, Singleton, Smith of Macon, Thomas, Thornton, Turnbull, Turner, Tuttle, Vance, Webber, West, Williams, Whitney, Woodson, Worcester.—78.

Absent—Akin, Bond, Edmonson, Harlan, Hawley, Huston, Laughlin, Loudon, McCully, McHatton, Moore, Norton, Palmer of Macoupin, Powers, Shields, Shumway, Trower and Wead.

Mr. DALE, when called upon to vote, said that his own views and sentiments were in favor of the amendment, but the people of his county thought differently, and he regretted that he was compelled to vote in the negative.

Mr. BOSBYSHELL offered the same amendment, with the term changed to three years. And the vote being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 67, nays 76, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Anderson, Archer, Armstrong, Atherton, Blair, Blakely, Ballingall, Brockman, Bosbyshell, Brown, Bunsen, Butler, Crain, Caldwell, Campbell of Jo Daviess, Campbell of McDonough, Carter, F. S. Casey, Zadoc Casey, Colby, Cross of Woodford, Cloud, Churchill, Dale, Davis of Massac, Dement, Dunlap, Farwell, Green of Clay, Gregg, Hatch, Hayes, Heacock, Henderson, Hill, Hoes, Hogue, Hunsaker, James, Jenkins, Jones, Kreider, Kinney of St. Clair, Kitchell, Lasater, Lenley, McClure, Manly, Moffett, Morris, Nichols, Oliver, Pace, Robbins, Roman, Rountree, Scates, Stadden, Sherman, Smith of Gallatin, Thompson, Tutt, Vernor, Witt, Whiteside.—67.

Nays—Adams, Canady, Choate, Constable, Cross of Winnebago, Church, Davis of Bond, Davis of McLean, Dawson, Deitz, Dummer, Dunn, Dunsmore, Edwards of Madison, Edwards of Sangamon, Eccles, Evey, Frick, Graham, Geddes, Green of Jo Daviess, Green of Tazewell, Grimshaw, Harding, Harper, Harvey, Hay, Holmes, Hurlbut, Jackson, Judd, Knapp of Jersey, Knapp of Scott, Kenner, Kinney of Bureau, Knowlton, Knox, Lander, Lemon, Lockwood, Logan, McCallen, Marshall of Coles, Marshall of Mason, Mason, Matheny, Mieure, Miller, Minshall, Northcott, Palmer of Marshall, Pratt, Pinckney, Rives, Robinson, Sharpe, Swan, Spencer, Servant, Sibley, Sim, Simpson, Singleton, Smith of Macon, Thomas, Thornton, Turnbull, Turner, Tuttle, Vance, Webber, West, Williams, Whitney, Woodson, Worcester.—76.

Mr. CONSTABLE moved the previous question; which was seconded.

The question being taken on the adoption of the section, it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 82, nays 60.

The second section was then taken up, and

Mr. CONSTABLE moved the previous question.

Mr. ROBBINS opposed the previous question, as it cut off all amendments, and excluded members from presenting the views of their constituents, and having an expression of opinion upon them.

Messrs. Ballingall and Kitchell opposed the previous question on similar grounds.

And the Convention refused to second the demand.

Mr. ROBBINS offered an amendment—strike out all after "elections," and insert, "until the legislature shall otherwise provide, shall be viva voce."

Mr. CAMPBELL of Jo Daviess opposed the amendment. The time would come when Illinois would be a manufacturing state, and he was in favor of the ballot system in order that every man might vote his sentiments, uncontrolled by any moneyed or employer's interest, as was the case at the east.

The question being taken, the amendment was lost.

Mr. DEMENT moved to add to the section, "until otherwise provided by law." Rejected—yeas 63, nays 72.

The question on the adoption of the section was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 96, nays 40. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sections were adopted. The 8th section was read.

Mr. ADAMS moved to insert before "Monday," the words "the first Tuesday after the first," in order that our elections might all be held on one day—the day fixed for the presidential elections.

A discussion all over the house ensued upon the point whether that *was* the day fixed for holding the presidential election or not, during which two motions to adjourn were made and decided in the negative.

Leave was granted to the special committee of 27, on the judiciary, to meet during the session of the Convention.

And without taking a vote on the amendment, the Convention adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

[illegible]ment, and it was carried.

Mr. HARVEY moved to strike out "biennally;" which motion was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS moved to add to the section, "until otherwise provided for by law." And the vote being taken resulted yeas 67, nays 15. No quorum voting.

A call of the Convention was ordered and made, and 110 members answered to their names. The question was again taken and no quorum voted. A third vote was taken and no quorum voted.

Mr. Z. CASEY called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered and taken. And the amendment was adopted—yeas 72, nays 50.

And the section, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. WOODSON moved the article be referred to the committee of Revision, &c. Carried.

Mr. THOMAS moved the Convention resolve itself into committee of the whole and take up the report of the committee on the Militia; which was agreed to, and Mr. Thomas was called to the chair.

The report of the majority of the committee (the 5th article of the present constitution, without any amendment) was taken up.

Sections one, two and three were agreed to, without amendment.

Sec. 4. Brigadier and major generals shall be elected by the officers of the brigades and divisions, respectively.

Mr. McCALLEN moved to strike out "officers of" and insert "persons composing."

Mr. CAMPBELL of McDonough moved to insert—to meet the views of his friend from Hardin—after the proposed amendment, the words "except foreigners;" and the motion was rejected.

The question being taken on the first amendment it was also rejected.

Sec. 5. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the Legislature may provide.

Mr. KNAPP of Jersey moved to strike out the section, and insert: "all militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the Legislature may provide."

And the same was adopted.

Mr. McCALLEN offered, as an additional section, the following: "All persons who shall enroll themselves into volunteer companies, uniform, equip and hold themselves in readiness for service, shall be exempt from serving on juries, and paying a capitation tax for road purposes."

Mr. CAMPBELL of McDonough moved to insert after "all persons," "except foreigners." Lost.

Mr. KITCHELL moved to strike out the exemption from jury service. Carried.

Mr. CAMPBELL of McDonough moved to strike out the exemption from the capitation tax for road purposes; and the same was rejected.

The question was taken on the proposed section, and it was rejected.

The committee rose and reported the article, with the amendment, to the Convention. And the question being taken on concurring with the amendment, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. HARDING moved to add to the article, "all persons shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace, except to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, by paying a tax of fifty cents per annum, for the use of volunteer companies, to be distributed according to law."

Messrs. Armstrong, Brockman and Singleton opposed the amendment, and Messrs. McCallen and Geddes supported it; and the question being taken thereon, the amendment was rejected.

The article was then adopted as a part of the new constitution; and it was referred to the committee on Revision, &c.

And then, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

Friday, July 30.

Mr. MARSHALL of Mason presented a petition, praying the appointment of a state superintendent of schools; which was referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Z. CASEY moved the Convention resolve itself into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on Revenue; which motion was concurred in, and Mr. Edwards of Sangamon in the Chair.

Sec. 1. The Legislature shall cause to be collected from all free white male inhabitants of this state, over the age of twenty-one years and under the age of sixty years, a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar each, to be applied yearly to the payment of the interest due and to become due from this state to the school, college, and seminary funds; and if in any year there shall remain any balance of said tax, after the payment of interest due for that year, such balance shall be paid into the state treasury.

Mr. ARCHER moved to strike out "shall," in the first line, and insert "may." Such was, said Mr. A., the instructions to the committee.

Mr. GREGG said, he sincerely hoped the amendment would prevail, as he believed it would be both impolitic and unjust to provide for a permanent poll tax in the constitution. There was no objection, in his opinion, to leaving the matter in the hands of the General Assembly, for the people would then have the control over it. Their representatives might provide in a single instance for such a tax, but public opinion would thereafter check all such legislation.

A capitation tax was unjust to two classes in the community—to the laborers of the State—those who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brows—and to the farmers of small means, who were just commencing their improvements, and needed every thing they could earn to pay taxes upon their little property, and support their families.

Property was the only fit and appropriate basis of taxation—those who had the wealth of the country ought to pay its pecuniary burdens. It was not true that the poorer classes paid no equivalent for the protection they enjoyed. Did they not sit upon juries, work upon roads, and do service in the militia? Did they not, upon every occasion of danger, rally in defence of the country, fight our battles, and freely shed their blood in sustaining the national honor? Was not the property of the country, in times of war or domestic disturbance, protected by the strong arms of the poorer classes of community?

A provision for a permanent poll tax would create an element of opposition to the new constitution which could not well be overcome. The people would readily appreciate its gross injustice, and spurn the instrument that gave it sanction.

Entertaining these views, he felt it his duty to oppose strenuously every effort to provide for the imposition of a poll tax. In these times of boasted "progression" there was little propriety in taking up the discarded maxims of aristocracy and engrafting them upon our system. There was no occasion for attempting to fasten upon the people an unjust, oppressive, anti-republican burden. In this light would a poll tax be regarded, and justly regarded. Public interest, public policy, and public justice were alike opposed to it. Immigration to our state should be encouraged, and not repelled.—The effect of a poll tax would be to drive away all those who were able to appreciate unnecessary and unwise exactions. After further remarks sustaining the same view, Mr. G. concluded by asking the Convention to pause before they adopted a policy which the people would repudiate, and which they ought to repudiate.

Mr. WHITNEY concurred with the views expressed by the gentleman from Cook. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. PETERS was opposed to the amendment. He was in favor of a poll tax upon grounds of justice and equal taxation. Persons were as proper a subject of taxation as property, and should be made to contribute towards the expenses of the government. We were all protected—the landholder and the non-landholder—with equal care by the laws and the government, and should pay our share towards its support.

Mr. TURNBULL said, this matter had been discussed so long and so thoroughly when last before the Convention, that he did not think we should enter again on the subject. He suggested that the amendment be withdrawn for the present, and offered when the subject was reported back to the Convention.

Mr. CALDWELL differed from the gentleman last up. He hoped discussion would be had and had now upon the subject. When the resolution of instructions to the committee passed this Convention, he understood it as containing a different principle from that contained in this section reported by the committee. The resolution left with the Legislature a discretionary power to pass such a law; this report makes it obligatory upon them, and it also directs that the money shall be applied to a special and particular object. He hoped discussion would open, that debate would be allowed, and that members would now proceed with a consideration of the subject. For one, he had voted for the resolution of instruction, but he would vote against the section as reported, for the latter makes it obligatory upon the Legislature to pass this law, and applies the tax to be raised to a specific purpose, which the people of this state will never allow.

Mr. SHERMAN said, he was in favor of the amendment, because it would leave the question of a poll tax with the people, to be adopted by their representatives. He feared that we were inserting too many "shalls" in the constitution. The people might at some time be willing to have a poll tax, but not at present. He was for leaving with the Legislature the power to pass the law or to repeal it, to meet the wishes of the people.

Mr. THOMAS was in favor of the poll tax, and opposed to the amendment. He desired the section to remain as it was. By it the money raised was to be applied to the payment of our school debt, which, in many parts of the state, [illegible] sary now as heretofore. Every state in the Union had a poll tax except one, and that was Illinois, and its justice was admitted by all. Persons, he considered, should be taxed as well as property, for they were equally protected by the laws and government.

Mr. ADAMS was in favor of a poll tax, but opposed to any permanent provision in the constitution. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. CHURCHILL was opposed to a capitation tax. It was unjust. We, by it, professedly proposed to make taxation equal. By it we did not arrive at that effect. We oppressed the lower classes and relieved the upper ranks—if we struck a line at $5, we oppress the lower classes, but relieve the higher. Most of our taxes was collected from the laboring community, and he opposed any additional burden upon them.

Mr. DAVIS of Montgomery said, that he was in favor of a poll tax, but would vote for the amendment. He said that the section would, when amended, read as the committee had been instructed to report, by the following resolution passed on the 17th of June:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on Revenue be, and they are hereby, instructed to report an amendment to the constitution so as to authorize the Legislature to levy a capitation tax, not to exceed one dollar, on all free white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, when they shall deem it necessary."

Mr. MINSHALL was in favor of giving the Legislature power to levy a poll tax, but opposed to any imperative provision. He had voted for the resolution of instruction on this ground. No state had an imperative provision that it shall be levied. Some states said that the legislature may levy such a tax; others connected it with the right of suffrage, and in three states it was repudiated as unjust. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER said, that at a first view of the question he was in favor of the proposition, but upon reflection, had come to the conclusion that a poll tax was unjust, and oppressive upon the laboring classes. Therefore, he should oppose the section, and oppose giving the Legislature any such power. He would vote to strike the section out.

Mr. PALMER of Marshall advocated the poll tax, as a proper and just tax. There were many in the state who had no property, lived as well as all others, and were protected in their persons by our government, yet paid nothing towards paying the expenses. Suppose the state had no property, would not there be a manifest necessity in taxing persons? This is the ground he took before his people, and they elected him over his competitor, who took a different view of the question. He would like the tax to be fixed at one dollar, and that the section authorizing it should be submitted to the people for a vote separately from the constitution itself.

Mr. JONES said, the word "shall" was in both the majority and minority reports. He did not know whether the resolution was before them or not when the section was written; he was satisfied that the committee intended to obey the instruction. He had voted against the resolution, because he was opposed to a poll tax at all. He would vote for the motion to strike out.

Mr. KITCHELL was in favor of the poll tax as just, liberal and equitable towards the poorer part of the community. The report intended to exempt from taxation the wearing apparel and the household and kitchen furniture of every one in the state, and certainly there could be no one who would object to paying the small sum of fifty cents in a year towards defraying the expenses of the state. He hoped the amendment would not pass, for the Legislature would be changing it every year. First a poll tax and then its repeal, and in this way the revenue of the state would always be uncertain and the people could not make provision to meet the taxes with any degree of certainty.

Mr. ALLEN thought a poll tax unjust and improper. The gentleman last up did not desire to give the Legislature power to fix the tax; but he is willing to give them the power to dispose of the funds raised by it. Where is the difference? Why not leave the question then with the representatives of the people whom they can instruct upon this subject. He lived in a county where this subject was discussed, and the people of that section are opposed to it. He agreed with the remark that there were too many "shall's" in the constitution. Yesterday, gentlemen when they had a small majority refused to give to the Legislature power, in case the ballot system did not suit the people to change it to the old mode of voting, to which we have been so long accustomed. We all come here to present our views and represent our constituents, and at the same time we must of necessity compromise those views in order to obtain the support of the minority. There would be scarcely any proposition that would be passed here, that would not be opposed by a respectable minority, and we should pass nothing that would excite in the breasts of members, an opposition to our constitution. He was opposed to a poll tax on principle, and if it should be fixed as a permanent thing in the constitution he would have to oppose the constitution. He mentioned this not as a threat, but as a plain undeniable fact, which it would be well to consider on this subject and upon others.

Mr. WEST said, this subject formed no part of the canvass in his county, but since he had been here, he had received an expression of the sentiment of his constituents, and that was in favor of the poll tax as an experiment. But only to be levied so long as the people desired it. He was opposed to the insertion in the constitution of any imperative provision. He would vote against any clause that would endanger the adoption of the constitution. He believed the people of the state of Illinois to be in favor of the poll tax, yet he was candidly of opinion that in ten years they would be opposed to it. He would vote to strike out "shall," and insert "may." He was also opposed to the section providing for the appropriation of the money. He wished that to be left to the Legislature.

Mr. McCALLEN was opposed to the section, and in favor of the amendment. He would also vote for striking out all after the word "each!" He was in favor of a poll tax. He thought that those who showed such a feverish anxiety for the interests of the poor men, did not fairly represent the feelings of that portion of the community. He was one of that class, and knew that they were willing to contribute in that way to the expenses of the State.—It was argued that persons would not come to this state if we levied this tax. He would answer that, if any one was unwilling to pay fifty cents in a year to defray the expenses of the government, it should be our policy to say to all such: "remain where you are; do not come to Illinois." A poll tax was levied in almost every state in the Union, and no one had ever repealed it. He was raised in an adjoining state, and had seen its practical operation, and no man ever refused to pay it. Any man who permitted his name to be posted, for delinquency in paying his capitation tax, might as well declare himself a member of the second "Indiana Regiment." Mr. McC. said that he could not understand those who opposed the poll-tax, it was his opinion that they had some other motives, which had not been disclosed.

Mr. ALLEN said, he hoped the member would explain what he means.

Mr. McCALLEN said, he did not wish to offend that gentleman, for he esteemed him highly; he had only said it was his opinion, and when he had an opinion, he generally [illegible] it out.

Mr. ALLEN said, that if he meant that he (Mr. A.) had any other motive than that expressed by him, he was perfectly willing that it should be stated.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he was determined there should be no personalities. The member from Hardin was in order, so far, and could proceed.

Mr. McCALLEN, after a short pause, said, that his friend had cut the thread of his discourse, and he felt he had no wax to mend it, and therefore, he would sit down.

Mr. ARCHER had heretofore expressed his views in opposition to the poll tax, but had voted for the instruction as a compromise. At that time, he did not know the sentiment of his people; but, when at home, he made some enquiries, and found the sentiment of his people was sensitive on the subject.—Many were in favor of a poll tax, and many were bitterly opposed to it, or to any compromise, for this reason, he would go for the compromise: the giving to the Legislature, power to levy the tax or not. And, to carry out that compromise, he had made the motion to amend, now before the committee.

Mr. THOMAS advocated the adoption of the provisions that the money should be appropriated to the payment of our school debt. As, unless we did so, and left the matter before the Legislature, we should have the same ill-advised legislation that we have hitherto had.

Mr. WEAD had expressed his views upon this subject before. He would detain the committee, with but a few remarks. He said this tax is equal to one and a half mills or fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of property in the state; the same amount as we have now provided for the payment of the state debt, making a tax of three mills or thirty cents on the one hundred dollars, independent of the tax of two mills for ordinary purposes. Will the people submit to this? The Auditor had informed him that at the end of this year the amount of taxable property in this state would amount to $100,000,000.—The tax of one and a half mills upon this would be $150,000. He was in favor of a tax of three mills, to be set apart for the payment of the interest of the state debt, but this poll tax, which may be one dollar, fixed permanently in the constitution will interfere with a favorite measure of the people, far more desirable than a poll tax. That object was the adoption of the constitution. It was well known that in many sections of the state, the people were opposed to it, and if it should be fixed as the permanent policy they would vote against the constitution. But, if the power be given to the Legislature, the people, when they may desire it, will themselves force that body to pass such a law. There could be no question more appropriately left to the Legislature than this question of a poll tax. He doubted much the expediency of levying a poll tax in the state of Illinois, but if the people required it he would give the legislature power to levy it. [illegible] matter on the ground that the pride and patriotism of the people would prompt its payment. He had as high an opinion of the pride and patriotism of the people as any one, and that they would rush forward and make any sacrifice to pay the debt or to sustain the honor and character of the state, and he believed that if a poll tax was levied to-day to pay the state debt, the people would willingly embrace the opportunity, but if, after paying it from year to year and seeing no diminution of the debt, they would become lukewarm and tired with its burden. He lived in a state where a poll tax had existed from the foundation of their government, but the land there belonged almost entirely to residents. Here it was different. Our debt was acquired in improving the land of the non-resident as well as of the resident. It was, therefore, unjust to tax those land holders who reside here with a double tax to clear the land of non-residents from an incumbrance which is upon it. This was unequal, and therefore, he opposed it. The resident now paid a poll tax—in the shape of road tax, which was as much for the benefit of the non-resident as for himself, and he asked would they now adopt a poll tax, which would only place an additional burden on the resident and relieve the non-residents of an incumbrance upon their land? The people had not demanded this poll tax at our hands, and he asked would this Convention fix permanently in the constitution such a provision.

Mr. EDWARDS of Madison said, that he knew the member from Fulton was as anxious as any one to clear the state of the heavy debt upon her, and to provide for the payment of the interest on that debt, but he was wrong in his present views, and his remarks should be replied to or they might produce a wrong effect. He had presented the whole amount of taxes that we have proposed to levy and those now levied to amount nearly to seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars. This as an argument against a poll tax is of no weight, for if we make a provision for this poll tax, the Legislature will have power to reduce the other taxes now levied, and the only object of this tax is that the system may become one more equal.

The member from Greene says, that out of fifteen hundred votes in his county, there was but one hundred found in opposition to a poll tax. The member from Marshall says a large majority of the people in his county are in favor of this tax; his colleague (Mr. West) has said that the opinion of our county is in favor of it, and there was no doubt the same opinion was held all over the state, and there could be no danger of its defeating the constitution.

Mr. KINNEY of Bureau could see no objection to the section. A poll tax was in his opinion just and equitable.

Mr. CALDWELL moved to amend the proposed amendment by further striking out all after the word "each;" which was accepted by Mr. Archer as a modification of his amendment.

Mr. HOGUE was in favor of the amendment, and in favor of the poll tax. He had been in favor of a poll tax always, and had expressed that opinion to the people of his county before the election. He would prefer the section as it was reported by the committee, but when the matter was before the Convention before, there were several resolutions under discussion, and that which was adopted, was offered as a compromise, and was adopted as such, by a vote of 110 to 49. He desired to adhere to the compromise.

Mr. FARWELL said, this was not a question that had been discussed before his constituents. He and his colleague were then left to exercise their own judgment upon the subject. He would vote for the amendment, and then vote against the whole section. He was opposed to the poll tax as unjust, unequal and as resulting injuriously upon the finances of the state. Property was the basis of taxation, none other could be found certain. A man that had property, could be forced to pay his taxes, but how could you collect the tax from a man who had nothing? To attempt to force one dollar from a man who had nothing, was idle, for you would obtain nothing for your trouble. But to sweeten the section, and to make it more palatable to the poor man, they exempted personal chattels to the value of one hundred dollars, from taxation. Now the poor man, would have to pay a tax of about twenty-five cents on that hundred dollars; but, for his benefit, you exempt him from this taxation, in consideration of his paying fifty cents or one dollar in of a poll tax. It was unjust and unequal, because it increased the burdens upon the residents, for the purpose of improving the property of the state, of the non-resident, while the latter, by whom the greater part of the land in our state was owned, paid none of it. Gentlemen said that the requiring this tax was beneficial, because those who paid it would feel a greater interest in the state. He did not believe that the people who were most oppressed by the government, loved that government

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Such was an attribute of spaniels, but not of men.

Mr. DAVIS of Montgomery repeated his views in favor of the justice of a poll tax. He considered that every man in the state, who was protected by the state, in his person, character and property, was bound, in justice and honor, to contribute to the support of the state. Every principle of justice dictated this. The landholder had a greater interest than one who had no land, and he paid a greater tax; he too, had a greater interest than that of his land, his life and his person were protected, and for this he was bound to contribute.

Mr. MASON addressed the committee in favor of a poll tax. And then the committee rose and reported progress. And on motion, the Convention adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the subject under consideration in the morning. The question pending was on striking out "shall," in the first line, and inserting "may," and striking out all after the word "each," being taken was decided in the affirmative—yeas 78.

Mr. WOODSON moved to strike out the section, as amended, and insert the following sections:

"Sec. 1. The Legislature shall cause to be collected from all free white inhabitants of this state, over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of fifty years, a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents, nor more than one dollar each, until the payment of the state debt, to be paid into the state treasury, and applied as the Legislature may direct: *Provided*, when the poll tax herein provided for shall be fixed at one dollar, no person paying said tax shall be required to perform more than one day's labor on the public road during the year; but when said tax shall be fixed at less than one dollar, two days' labor may be required.

"Sec. 2. The foregoing section shall be submitted separately to the people, at the same time that the constitution shall be submitted to them for their ratification or rejection; and if a majority of the votes polled at such election shall be in favor of such tax, then the same shall be a part of the constitution of the state, but if a majority of the votes shall be cast against the said section, the same shall not be a part of the constitution; but the Legislature may, notwithstanding, when they shall deem it advisable, levy such tax as provided in said first section."

Mr. SCATES moved to insert in said amendment the following: "*Provided*, that whenever a capitation tax is assessed, as provided in this section, there shall also be assessed and collected an additional capitation tax, of [illegible] amount on every $100, on the following property, viz: On the excess, in value, above $1000, of all dwelling, commercial, manufacturing houses and appurtenances; on the excess, in value, above $100, of all household and kitchen furniture, and on all jewels, trinkets, ornaments, time-pieces and pleasure carriages."

Messrs. WOODSON and SCATES explained their respective amendments.

And the question being taken on that of Mr. S., it was rejected.

Mr. GEDDES moved to provide that no person should vote unless said tax was paid; and the same was rejected.

Mr. CHURCHILL moved to amend the last section of amendment by providing that the Legislature shall always submit the law, providing for a poll tax, to the people for their approval; and it was rejected.

Mr. DAWSON moved to strike out "50 years" in amendment; and it was carried.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to fill the blank with "70 years." Agreed to.

Mr. FARWELL said, in order to test his friends, who were so tenacious for the rights of the blacks, he moved to strike out "white." Rejected.

Mr. STADDEN moved to strike out "inhabitant," and insert "voter." Carried—yeas 50, nays 59.

And the question being taken on striking out the section and inserting the amended sections, offered by Mr. WOODSON, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. THOMAS offered a substitute for the section which was before the committee, for one hour and a half, and to amend which innumerable propositions were made and rejected, and then Mr. T. withdrew it.

Mr. HAY moved to amend the section by inserting the words "able bodied" before the words "free white." Carried.

Mr. ROMAN moved to amend by inserting "who are entitled to the right of suffrage." Carried—yeas 69.

Messrs. VANCE, KENNER and HURLBUT offered amendments; which were rejected, and the section was adopted as follows:

"Sec. 1. The Legislature may cause to be collected from all able bodied, free, white male inhabitants of this state, over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of sixty years, who are entitled to the right of suffrage, a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents, nor more than one dollar, when the Legislature may deem it necessary."

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property; such value to be ascertained by some person to be elected or appointed in each county in the state, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, and not otherwise: but the Legislature shall have power to tax pedlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises and privileges, in such manner as [illegible]

McDONOUGH, WEAD, BROCKMAN, WEST and MARKLEY and rejected.

Mr. SCATES moved to amend by inserting after the word "person," in the first line, the words "corporation and government."

This amendment brings up Mr. SCATES' proposition to tax the United States lands.

Pending which, the committee rose, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 8 A. M.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Leave of absence for eight days was granted to Mr. JACKSON.

Mr. CRAIN, from the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, reported an article, to be inserted in the constitution, in relation to county courts.—Read, laid on the table, and 250 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Z. CASEY moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up a resolution offered by him some days since, providing for the adjournment of this Convention on the 30th inst.

And the question being taken by yeas and nays, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 77, nays 30.

The resolution was then taken up.

Mr. WITT moved to strike out "30th inst."—Carried.

Mr. WITT moved to insert "20th August."

Mr. ADAMS moved to insert "September the first."

Mr. LOCKWOOD moved to insert "August 25."

Mr. DAWSON moved to add to the resolution the following:

"*Provided*, no member hereafter shall, on any question, either in committee of the whole or in Convention, be allowed to speak more than once on any one question, nor for a longer period than fifteen minutes; and the president of the Convention or chairman of the committee of the whole is hereby required to rigidly enforce the same."

Mr. EDWARDS of Madison moved to lay the resolution on the table; on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and the motion was rejected—yeas 26, nays 94.

Mr. EDWARDS of Sangamon rose to a point of order, and stated it to be, that the rules required that no resolution could be offered or discussed in the Convention; that they also required, to suspend them or any of them, an affirmative vote of "two thirds of *the members*;" this two thirds of the members, in his view, was two thirds of the members *elected*. Therefore, two thirds of the members elect not having voted to suspend the rules, the resolution could not be considered by the Convention.

The PRESIDENT decided that the words "two thirds of the members" meant two thirds of those *present*, and that, therefore, the resolution was properly before the Convention.

Mr. BOSBYSHELL appealed from the decision of the chair.

And the question being put—shall the decision of the president stand as the decision of the Convention? it was decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative—yeas 94, nays 26.

Mr. Z. CASEY moved the previous question; which was seconded.

And the vote being taken on inserting "September the first," it was rejected—yeas 48, nays not counted.

The question on inserting "August 25" was decided in the affirmative—yeas 62, nays 53.

Mr. DAWSON'S amendment was then adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was passed.

The Convention then resolved itself into committee of the whole—Mr. EDWARDS of Sangamon in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on Revenue.

The question pending was on the amendment proposed by Mr. SCATES to the second section of the report, to-wit: to give the Legislature power to tax "corporations and governments"—the objects being to tax the United States lands.

Mr. SCATES addressed the committee for fifteen minutes, during which time he had but laid the foundation of his argument, when he was called to order by the chairman, under the rule adopted in the morning, restricting debate to that "period."

Messrs. CASEY, McCALLEN, SHERMAN, DAVIS of Montgomery, ADAMS, PETERS, and DAWSON insisted on the enforcement of the rule. Messrs. DAVIS of McLean, BROCKMAN, and JENKINS advocated a suspension of the rule in this case, because Mr. S. held the floor yesterday, and yielded it for an adjournment, under an implied belief that he would be allowed to proceed to day.

Mr. SCATES said, he desired no one to vote from courtesy to him, if the importance of the subject did not demand investigation, he wanted the rule to be enforced.

And the question being taken on a suspension of the rules, it was decided in the negative.

The committee divided on the amendment of Mr. S., first on inserting "corporation," and it carried; and then on inserting "government," and it was rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved to amend by striking out the words "in each county in the state." He thought this giving to the several counties the right of choosing their assessors would be found, as heretofore, to be inefficient in its results. He was of opinion that the power should be given to the Legislature to appoint the assessors, or else we might have similar cases to what had occurred in the state some years ago. One county has refused to assess her property, and has paid no taxes for four years. They elect as assessors men pledged to resign before the time for discharging their duty, and the state loses so much of her revenue.

Mr. Z. CASEY thought no such case would ever occur again; he would suggest to the member from Sangamon the propriety of inserting a provision that in case any county acted in the way spoken of, that the Legislature might *then* appoint assessors.

Mr. CALDWELL opposed the motion to strike out. The section, as it now stood, presented a principle which should be observed throughout our whole organic law—that all power is in the people, that all the officers to carry out that power should be chosen by them, and made responsible directly to them. Once assume the principle that the people would be so lost to honesty and virtue as to refuse to assess their own property or to choose officers to perform that duty, then away with all elections of officers by the people, for the principle will apply to the choice of all officers as well as that of assessors. We must always assume that the people are honest, virtuous and patriotic, and upon that all our proceedings must be based. Otherwise, how can we give them the choice of any officer?—All power is derived from the people; and all officers exercising that power, particularly assessors, who can use it more oppressively upon the people than almost any other, should be directly responsible to the people, for the manner in which they perform their duties.

Mr. ROUNTREE made a few remarks to the same effect.

Mr. THOMAS and Mr. WEAD advocated the striking out.

The committee divided on the motion, and it was carried—yeas 59, nays 50.

Mr. MARKLEY moved to insert, after "valuation," the following: "but (the Legislature) may fix a minimum valuation upon real estate."

Mr. KNAPP of Jersey offered as a substitute for the amendment the following: "But no lands subject to taxation shall be assessed at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

Mr. THOMAS advocated the fixing of a minimum valuation upon land, below which no assessment should be made. He cited the amount of revenue received in 1841, when such a policy was in force—the minimum at $3 per acre.

Mr. CALDWELL was surprised to hear the principle that all taxation should be based on the value of property, controverted by any one, or that it was just to fix any arbitrary rate of taxation on property, independent of its value, advocated. He held that the true and only just basis of taxation was the value of the thing taxed. He was asked what was the value of property—how it could be ascertained? The value of all property is the profit it yields—what it is intrinsically worth, what it will command. This was evident. All the relations and business of society establish the principle that the true valuation of property is by the amount of capital invested and the profits it yields. Erect any system of valuation upon any other basis, and society will break it down and trample upon any such arbitrary rule as taxing property independent of its real value. Such arbitrary rules are calculated to violate the laws of nature, the very instincts of man, for the principle of valuation of property by the profit it yields, pervades all the relations of society. He replied to the calculations submitted by Mr. THOMAS, based upon the increase of revenue in '41, by reminding the Convention that in that year there was a greater amount of real estate subject to taxation than at any preceding time, and that the *rate* of taxation was higher than at the different periods mentioned. He attributed the difference in the amount of revenue at the different periods not to any minimum provision, but to the changes by Legislature in the rate of taxation.

Mr. LOGAN was in favor of a minimum valuation, not to be fixed in the constitution, but to be left with the Legislature.

Mr. WILLIAMS was opposed to a minimum valuation, as unjust. He was willing to compromise on the proposition of Mr. KNAPP, but if that were rejected he would vote against it entirely. He thought valuation was the only true basis of taxation. Its value was what it is worth, what it will bring in the market. The question was taken on the substitute of Mr. KNAPP, and it was rejected. The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. MARKLEY, and the committee decided, yeas 49, nays 56; no quorum voting.

The committee rose and reported the fact to the Convention, and the Convention adjourned till 3, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention met, but few members being present, a call was ordered. After some time spent in the call, and no quorum appearing, the sergeant-at-arms was despatched for the absentees. After a sufficient number appeared, the Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. MARKLEY.

Mr. CHURCHILL offered a substitute; which was rejected—[illegible]; no quorum voting. A second vote was taken and the same result was had.

The committee rose and reported the fact to the Convention.

A call was ordered and, after considerable time, 117 members appeared, and the committee resumed its sitting.

And the question being again put on the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 52, nays 59.

Mr. DAWSON moved to strike out the words "and not otherwise."

Mr. SCATES said, this was the minimum proposition in another shape, and he hoped it would again be voted down. And the motion was rejected.

Mr. SCATES moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment, to insert "government," was rejected. And the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. SCATES then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SCATES offered an additional section in relation to taxing liquors; which was rejected.

Sec. 3. The following property shall be forever exempt from taxation:

1st. The wearing apparel of every person in the state.

2d. The household and kitchen furniture of every housekeeper in this state, not to exceed in value the sum of one hundred dollars.

3. The real and personal property of this state.

4th. All lands belonging to the school fund of any township in the state, and every school-house, court-house, and jail, and all county lands and buildings set apart for county purposes, not to exceed five acres.

5th. Every building erected for religious worship, the pews and furniture within the same, and lands whereon such building is erected, not exceeding ten acres.

6th. Every building erected for the use of any literary, religious, benevolent, charitable, or scientific institution, and the tract of land on which the same is situated, not exceeding ten acres; also, the personal property belonging to any such institution and connected with and set apart for the use thereof.

Mr. WEST moved to insert after "ten acres;" "and such lands as may be set apart for burial grounds;" which was adopted.

Mr. WEST moved to strike out the words, "the following property shall be forever exempt from taxation," and insert: "the Legislature may exempt from taxation the following property"—yeas 62, nays 41. No quorum voting.

A second vote was taken and resulted yeas 59, nays 50. Carried.

Mr. THOMAS moved to strike out the section, and insert the 7th section of his report.

Mr. KITCHELL offered as a substitute for the amendment: "the Legislature may exempt such property from taxation as they may deem necessary"—yeas 69, nays 31. No quorum voting. A second vote was had and resulted yeas 74, nays 35.

And the vote being taken on inserting the substitute in lieu of the section, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. LOCKWOOD offered, as an additional section, the following; which, with a slight amendment, was adopted—yeas 61, nays 39.

Sec. 4. Hereafter, no purchaser of any land or town lot, at any sale of lands or town lots for taxes due either to this state, or any county, or incorporated town or city, within the same; or at any sale for taxes or levies authorized by the laws of this state, shall be entitled to a deed for the land or town lot so purchased, until he or she shall have complied with the following conditions, to-wit: Such purchaser shall serve, or cause to be served, a written notice of such purchase on every person in possession of such land or town lot, three months before the expiration of the time of redemption on such sale; in which notice he shall state when he purchased the land or town lot, the description of the land or lot he has purchased, and when the time of redemption will expire. In like manner he shall serve on the person or persons in whose name or names such land or lot is taxed, a similar written notice, if such person or persons shall reside in the county where such land or lot shall be situated; and in the event that the person or persons in whose name or names the land or lot is taxed, do not reside in the county, such purchaser shall publish such notice in some newspaper printed in such county; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then in the nearest newspaper that is published in this state to the county in which such land or lot is situated; which notice shall be inserted three times, the last time not less than three months before the time of redemption shall expire. Every such purchaser, by himself or agent, shall, before he shall be entitled to a deed, make an affidavit of his having complied with the conditions of this section; which affidavit shall be delivered to the person authorized by law to execute such tax deed; and which shall, by him, be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county where such land or lot shall lie, to be by such clerk carefully preserved among the files of his office. Any person swearing falsely in any such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly. In case any person shall be compelled, under this section, to publish a notice in a newspaper, then, before any person, who may have a right to redeem such land or lot from such tax sale, shall be permitted to redeem, he or she shall pay the officer or person who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money, the printer's fee for publishing such notice, and the expenses of swearing or affirming to the affidavit, and filing the same.

Mr. FARWELL offered as an additional section: "The state revenue shall be collected in gold and silver coin, or auditor's warrants; and the county revenue shall be collected in gold or silver coin, or county orders."

Mr. THOMAS moved to strike out "auditor's warrants."

And the question being taken on striking out, resulted yeas 30, nays 59. No quorum voting.

The committee rose and reported that fact to the Convention.

And the Convention adjourned till Monday, at 8 A. M.

MONDAY, August 2.

Messrs. JENKINS and THOMPSON presented petitions from their respective counties, praying for an exemption of a homestead from execution. Referred to the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Mr. CRAIN, from the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, to whom had been referred certain petitions praying a reduction of the General Assembly, reported the same back, and were discharged from the further consideration thereof.

A few members only being present, the Convention was called, and after some time occupied in the call, a quorum appeared.

Mr. THOMAS moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution of inquiry to the committee on Finance, and the house divided thereon, and no quorum voted.

Mr. THOMAS then withdrew his resolution.

Leave of absence was granted for two weeks to Messrs. NORTON, and HUNSAKER; for one week to Mr. GREEN of Tazewell, and for three days to Mr. KNOWLTON.

Mr. ECCLES moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That whenever a call of the Convention is ordered, the secretary shall note on the journal the names of the absentees.

And the rules were suspended.

Mr. WOODSON moved to amend, by adding "except those absent by sickness or by leave."

The Convention divided on the amendment, and stood 66 in the affirmative, 39 in the negative. No quorum voting.

Mr. WOODSON withdrew his amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 109, nays 7.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution that the "fifteen minute period " be rescinded; and the Convention refused to suspend the rules.

The Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the subject of Revenue.

The question pending was on the proposed additional section, offered by Mr. FARWELL on Saturday, and the motion to strike out thereof the words "auditor's warrants."

Mr. THOMAS made a few remarks in favor of his amendment.

Messrs. HOGUE, TUTTLE and DEMENT opposed the amendment. They considered it unjust in the state to refuse to receive for taxes the issues of the state.

And the question being taken on Mr. THOMAS' motion, it was rejected—yeas 29.

Mr. McCALLEN moved to insert after "auditor's warrants" the words: "or other state indebtedness;" which was rejected.

The question recurred on the proposed section, and that, too, was rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN offered, to be added to the 3d section, the following: "Provided that if any part of the aforesaid ten acres is used for any other purposes than a burial ground, or a building for religious worship, then the same shall be taxed as other property."

Mr. WOODSON offered the following, as a substitute for the amendment, and it was accepted as a modification.

"Provided that property owned and used for purposes of education, or religious worship, or to the burial of the dead, shall be exempt from taxation, but the General Assembly shall have power to limit the quantity of land to be exempt as aforesaid."

And the question was taken on the amendment, as modified, and adopted.

Mr. HOGUE moved as a substitute for the third section, as amended, the following;

"The property of the state and of the counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the Legislature may deem necessary for school purposes, shall be exempt from taxation."

And the substitute for the section was adopted.

Mr. LOGAN moved to add to the section: "and necessary wearing apparel, not including watches, trinkets and jewelry."

Mr. ECCLES moved to add to the amendment: "also, the household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars;" which amendment was accepted.

Mr. LOGAN then withdrew the modified amendment.

Mr. THOMAS moved to add the following additional sections:

"Sec. 5. The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

[illegible] require other objects or subjects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution."

Mr. CHURCHILL offered, as an additional section, the following:

"The Legislature may, at any regular session, change, alter or repeal the foregoing sections by a vote of two thirds of the members thereof;" which was disagreed to.

Mr. DAWSON offered a long additional section; which was rejected.

Mr. TUTTLE offered the following proviso to be added to section 4:

"*Provided*, that every tract or parcel of land lying in this state, subject to taxation, shall be liable for all taxes accruing on the same, and all such lands may be proceeded against and sold for taxes without regard to ownership, or otherwise, in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe by law; and provided, in all cases, a judgment shall be obtained against such lands before the same shall be sold."

Mr. TUTTLE expressed himself in opposition to section 4 as it stood.

Mr. CHURCHILL opposed both the section and the amendment.

Mr. LOCKWOOD defended section 4 as necessary and just to the protection of the people, and opposed the amendment.

And the question being taken on the amendment, it was rejected.

Mr. Z. CASEY moved the committee rise and report. Carried.

And the committee rose and reported back to the Convention the report of the committee, and asked the concurrence of the Convention in the amendments.

Mr. THOMAS moved that the article be laid on the table, and that 250 copies be printed with the amendments; which motion was adopted.

Mr. CALDWELL moved the Convention adjourn till 3 P. M. Lost.

Mr. ADAMS moved to take up the report of the committee on the Executive Department, as amended in committee of the whole—yeas 47, nays 58, no quorum voting. A second vote was taken and resulted—yeas 49, nays 53, no quorum voting. The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered.

Mr. LOCKWOOD moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

And the Convention refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. ADAMS withdrew his motion.

Mr. DALE moved to take up the report of the committee on Counties and their Organization.

Mr. WEAD moved a call of the Convention.—Objected to.

Mr. LOGAN moved the Convention adjourn till to-morrow at 8 A. M. And the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, August 3, 1847.

Mr. CRAIN, from the committee on Miscellaneous Subjects and Questions, to which was referred sundry petitions on various subjects, reported the same back to the Convention and was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. THOMAS moved the Convention resolve itself into committee of the whole and take up the reports from the committee on Incorporations, and the motion was concurred in.

The Convention then resolved itself into committee of the whole—Mr. WEAD in the chair.

The report was read as follows:

SECTION 1. Corporations, not possessing banking powers or privileges, may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporators, or other means, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own, or be liable for, any stock in any corporation or joint stock association for banking purposes.

SEC. 4. No banking powers or privileges shall be granted either by general or special acts of incorporation, unless directed by the people of the state as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. The Legislature may at any session, but not oftener than once in four years, direct the vote of the people to be taken on the day of the general election, for or against the absolute prohibition contained in the fourth section of this article; six months notice having first been given, and if a majority voting shall decide against the prohibition in the said fourth section, the Legislature may authorise the forming of corporations or associations for banking purposes by general acts of incorporation, upon the following conditions:

1st. No law shall be passed sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments. 2d. Ample security shall be required for the redemption in specie of all bills and notes put in circulation as money, and a registry of all such bills and notes shall be required. 3d. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, or any kind of paper credit to circulate as money, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind. 4th. In case of insolvency of any bank or banking associations, the bill holders shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association. 5th. Non-payment of specie shall be a forfeiture of all banking rights and privileges, and the Legislature shall not have power to remit the forfeiture, or relieve from any of its consequences; and provision shall be made by law for the trial, in a summary way, by the Judicial tribunals, of all contested questions of forfeiture of banking privileges.

SEC. 6. Acts of incorporation for municipal purposes, whether general or special, may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed, and all general acts granting corporate powers of any kind other than for municipal purposes, may at any time be altered, amended or repealed, but such alteration, amendment or repeal shall, unless the right to make the same be reserved, operate prospectively.

Mr. DAVIS of Montgomery moved to strike out the first section and insert the following:

"No corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed, or extended within this state, with banking or discounting privileges."

Mr. D. said he was totally opposed to banks and in favor of a prohibitory clause. This was his position now and at all times. He addressed a few words to the party with whom he generally acted (whig) and told them that they were not, as a party, pledged to state banks or local banks; that was the policy introduced by their opponents, when they crushed the national bank. The whig party is only pledged to a national bank; a bank that will give us a currency that when a man sell his horse or his products at St. Louis, he can take its notes and they will be as good as silver in New York. This is what they were pledged to, and therefore he feared not to be read out of the party for opposing banks in Illinois. But party would govern no longer, we would all soon be one universal party—a "Rough and Ready party." The people of this state wanted no banks—wanted no state banks; Cook county wanted no banks; the people here have declared their hostility to banks in the form of instructions to their representatives. How was it that the democratic party, or a portion of them, distrust the judgment of the people, so far as to openly violate their instructions? How can they now reject the opinion and sentiments of the people on this point, when opposition to banks has been the cardinal principle of the whole party? Why, sir, by voting for state and local banks they admit that the people are in favor of them, and is this so? They come here with instructions in their pockets, yet they disregard the people's opinions and presume to judge what is best for them. They answer me that the constitution will be voted down, if prohibition becomes the order of the day. Sir, it is all gammon. The people will sustain it. The democracy will sustain it, and one half the whig party will sustain it. Every where it was known as the principle of the democratic party. Your newspapers, your county and town meetings, all held the same principle, and it was proclaimed by the convention that nominated your governor, who was elected by 23,000 majority.

Mr. DEMENT said, that from the haste which had been shown to test the question of prohibition, it was evident the democracy had cause to congratulate themselves. We have, from the hot haste, an evidence that perhaps a few of the "tender footed" are coming to our aid; and it might be that a number of the whig party would also come to the side of prohibition. Although this was a favorite hobby with the democratic party, he would say to those whigs—"come, come along gentlemen, you are welcome to ride with us. We don't care even if you mount in front, we will be willing to ride behind provided we can carry our principle." On the question of striking out, he said, that the section now before them was one in relation to incorporations without banking powers, and confined exclusively to that. Such a section was necessary and he hoped that it would be suffered to pass by, and a more proper opportunity to test the question of prohibition would occur afterwards. This was his view, and he did not think a fair test could now be had; but if the whig friends of prohibition—a goodly host he hoped—desired to test it at once, why, he trusted his democratic friends would go with them and carry the motion to strike out. Let us do the work while they are in the humor, while the wind was favorable and in the right quarter.

Mr. MARKLEY was in favor of striking out, and hoped the question of prohibition would be tested at once.

Mr. KINNEY of St. Clair said, that he hoped the friends of prohibition would vote for striking out.

The question was taken on striking out and resulted yeas 43, nays 62; no quorum voting.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, he was opposed to prohibition on general principles, but the great success of the democratic party in Illinois had been the result of the continued out-cry and preaching by them against banks, and because the whig party were generally identified with banks. He would vote, therefore, for prohibition; would unite himself with John Thompson's cattle and help to draw the democratic cart out of the mud hole. He would do this, not because the principle was a true one, but for the purpose of forever putting an end to this cry against banks and whigs, on which the democratic party always kept in power.

[illegible] ing privileges, and would vote against striking out till they were provided for. When the question of prohibition came properly before them he would define his position on that subject.

Mr. BUTLER expressed views similar to those of Mr. HARVEY, as to striking out. On the question of banks his opinions had not changed. He thought he understood what was democracy as well as any one else, and desired not the teachings of others. He was opposed to a prohibitory clause as part of the constitution; but would vote for it as a separate article, to be submitted to the people separately from the constitution.

Mr. THOMAS was opposed to striking out the section. He would not say whether he would vote for prohibition or not, but when that question came before them properly he might do so, or he might not.

Mr. COLBY was opposed to striking out.

And the question being taken on striking out, it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 71.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved to strike out the word "and" after the word "purposes" in the 1st section; and the motion was lost—yeas 50, nays 61.

Mr. CALDWELL moved to add to the section: "all such acts, whether general or special, may, at any time, be altered, changed, or repealed," and the same was rejected.

Mr. SCATES moved to add to the section: "the members of all corporations or associations, other than municipal, religious, scientific, and charitable, shall be individually liable for the debts, liabilities and acts of such corporations or associations, and for the consequences resulting from such acts."

Mr. McCALLEN opposed any exemptions from individual liability.

And the question being taken the amendment was adopted—yeas 58, nays 55.

Section 2 was then taken up and—

Mr. THOMAS moved that it be stricken out. He thought that the amendment just adopted carried out its object.

Mr. SCATES moved to strike out the words "individual liabilities of the corporators, or," in order that the legislature might have power to require greater security than the first section as amended conferred upon them.

Mr. DEMENT advocated the amendment as giving the legislature power to require additional means of security; and as not placing the question of liability beyond their control.

And the question being taken, the motion was lost.

Mr. BROCKMAN moved to strike out the words "not possessing banking powers or privileges;" and the motion was rejected.

Mr. CHURCHILL moved to add to the section: "and such liability shall be levied on their individual property, in proportion to their several interests in said corporation," and it was rejected.

The question then recurred on the motion to strike out the section, and it was decided in the negative.

Mr. EDWARDS of Sangamon offered as an additional section, the following:

"All the property belonging to the inhabitants of any municipal corporation shall be liable to the payment of debts contracted under the authority of law;" which was adopted.

Section 3 was taken up and—

Mr. McCALLEN moved to add to it: "unless the people sanction the establishment of a state bank, by a vote at a general election, to be submitted to them according to law."

Mr. SCATES inquired whether the section as it now read would affect the interest of the state in any institution at present existing.

Mr. HOGUE thought the section was intended to effect prospectively, not retrospectively.

Mr. McCALLEN was in favor of a state bank for two reasons. One, to give the people a good and reliable currency; the other, to repel the base slander that the people of Illinois have not sufficient virtue and honesty to be allowed to create a currency for themselves, a right enjoyed by the people in every state in the Union except our own. He bitterly attacked the fifteen minute rule, which prevented discussion upon the question, while the tables were groaning under the weight of speeches delivered in opposition to banks on a former occasion.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. KENNER moved to strike out "for banking purposes" and insert "to be created by general or special laws;" rejected.

Mr. HARVEY moved to add to the section the words "to be hereafter created."

Mr. KITCHELL inquired if the section, as it now stood, would not prevent the state from becoming the owner of any stock, even if she were to take it in payment of debt.

Mr. HARVEY thought it would, and for that reason would vote for it.

And the question being taken on the amendment, it was adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the section and insert: "no corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended within this state, with banking or discounting privileges."

Mr. WILLIAMS said, that he was in the legislature at the time when the state bank was established and was acquainted with its history. At the opening of the legislature our democratic Governor informed us that he was about to propose a state bank which was to give a good and uniform currency, and enable the state to carry on her intended system of internal improvement. That bank was established, loans were made, and the internal improvements fell through, and our prosperity was crushed. Then, the democratic party commenced a war upon banks; at all their meetings and assemblages their theme was opposition to banks. The whigs differed; they came forward to sustain the banks and to relieve them, and were held up before the state, by the democrats, as rag barons, friends of swindling monopolies, and the advocates of banks. That tirade has been kept up till the present day, and all who are in favor of conservative measures, have fallen under its effects. He would now vote for prohibition of all banks. But he would say to his democratic allies, he acted thus for the good of the whig party and not because he believed the principle a true one. He acted also for the good of those democrats who were sincerely in favor of prohibition. He considered that no good bank could exist in this state, so long as cause for this clamor was suffered to remain. He would, therefore, vote for prohibition, in order that the experiment could be tried, and the result would be that the question would forever be put at rest. He looked upon the resolutions of instruction from Cook county, as got up for mere effect, and they were understood to be open to violation. The whigs and a portion of the democratic party may succeed in establishing a state bank, but it can never succeed while the cry of the democratic party is against them; and it was better for the whigs to give the democrats what they desire now, not that he believed it would work well, if it did he would become a convert to it, but that the people may become sick of it, and then we may have a good bank and one on which all parties will unite.

Mr. SHERMAN said the county of Cook was becoming a familiar word in the Convention, and the instructions of the democratic convention was becoming the theme of every speech. Those instructions, as he understood them, were not, as had been ingeniously insinuated, passed with an understanding that they might be violated, or were not binding. He understood that they were passed in reference to the banks *such as had heretofore existed in this state*, and not in reference to any system that might be adopted in this Convention. They were passed in good faith, and not to go before the country for Buncombe purposes. He was opposed to prohibition, and in favor of giving Illinois the same privileges that other states possessed. He was opposed to a national bank; but was willing to have, in this state, a restricted banking law.

Mr. HARVEY called for a division of the question so as to vote first on striking out. He was opposed to striking out. He believed the people of the state are opposed to a state bank. He was prepared to sustain a prohibition of a state bank, for he believed the people were united on that subject. He was surprised to hear in the convention, where we had met to discuss great constitutional questions, gentlemen descend to personalities; that lectures should be read to the gentlemen from Cook and from other places, about the course they thought proper to follow. Much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining who was John Thompson. That story had been told but the true version was this: John went to market and got drunk: on his return he fell asleep in his cart, which was drawn into a mud hole; the cattle struggled and broke from the cart and cleared off. John woke up and rubbed his eyes and exclaimed, am I John Thompson or am I not? If I am I have lost my team; if I am not I have found a cart. Thus it was with the leaders of the party upon this prohibition. If, the gentlemen from Jefferson was John Thompson he has lost his team; if not, he has found a cart. But he had yet to learn that hostility to banks—total prohibition of them, was a principle of democracy. No democratic leader ever advocated such doctrine. He was opposed to banks, but desired to give the people the right to say whether they will have them or not.

Mr. GEDDES was in favor of some well regulated system of banking, which by increasing the capital of the state, would enable the vast resources of the state to be developed.

Mr. THOMPSON, like Hannibal of old, who had been sworn in his infancy to eternal enmity to Rome, had sworn eternal hostility to banks. He had been taught the value of labor, by his earliest occupation—teaching school in the eastern states. He received his pay there in eastern bank money and when he started for Illinois, he found that the price of his toils was almost worthless. When he reached Albany, he found that his money would not purchase a dinner. There he made his first acquaintance with brokers and shavers. After that he travelled on New York currency. Thus in his early days he acquired an enmity to banks, and it had continued ever since and would not be eradicated from his mind. He remembered the time when all his democratic friends spoke of banks in very hard terms, called them monsters, and all sorts of opprobious names; but now they changed their tone. He would say to them as did the minister to his people—when speaking of the devil, my friends, [illegible] when you spoke of him [illegible] tobacco, you rub him down the back and call him "poor *fallen angel.*"

Mr. T. spoke some time in opposition to banks in any shape, and thought that the resources of the state could all be developed as well by gold and silver, as by a paper currency.

Mr. ARCHER expressed himself as opposed to all kinds of banks and banking systems, and would vote against them no matter what shape they were presented in. He was in favor of a total prohibition and would vote for that and that only.

The question was taken on striking out, and lost.

Mr. DAVIS of Montgomery moved to strike out the word "state" before the word "bank;" lost.

The 4th section was read, and

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to strike out and insert the amendment proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS.

Mr. ROBBINS moved to strike out all after the word "unless" and insert, "the act granting the said powers or privileges be submitted to the people for their approbation or rejection, at the next general election after the passage of the said act, and if the said act shall be approved by a majority of the votes given at the said election, the same shall thereafter become a law."

Mr. FARWELL moved to add to the amendment: "*Provided*, that all persons voting for the adoption of this section shall be responsible to the full extent of all their property, both personal and real, for all the failures, miscarriages or defalcations of any and of all banks hereafter to be created or established by virtue of this section."

Mr. FARWELL called upon all those who recommended those institutions to the people as safe, trustworthy, &c., to show their sincerity, by voting for his proposition. He considered it but fair that they should be compelled to endorse their recommendation. All the laws of trade, and of every day-life, recognized a similar principle; and those who recommended these institutions should be required to endorse that recommendation, by becoming responsible for any loss that might be sustained.

Mr. ROBBINS thought the people should have the right to govern themselves in all things. They were in favor of a bank of some kind, and would take the best they could get. The report of the committee put the time when they could have a bank too far off; it might be eight years before they could have one. His amendment put it in their power to have one at a shorter period.

Mr. PALMER of Marshall sincerely hoped that Mr. FARWELL'S proviso would not carry; it would be the greatest injustice to the members of the Convention who would vote for a bank. He advocated the amendment of Mr. ROBBINS.

The question was taken on Mr. F's. proviso, and after two votings was rejected—yeas 35, nays 76.

Mr. CRAIN moved to add to the amendment of Mr. ROBBINS' the following:

And should there ever at any time exist a bank charter of any kind in this state by authority of law, and if said institution shall at any time reject or refuse to redeem any and all of her issues, when presented for redemption, in gold and silver—without delay at par value, then and in that case said charter or privilege shall be forfeited forever; and all the property of her stockholders, both personal and real, shall be bound for the redemption of all their circulation.

Mr. DEMENT said that he was sorry to see amendments to bank propositions coming from the friends of prohibition. We have now arrived at that point when we might test our strength. Let us do it. If we fail then it will be time for us to turn our attention to the propositions and attempt to mend them; and finally to take the second best to prohibition. It was true, he did not feel as confident of success now as he did in the morning; he had been led to expect too much from the other side of the house. The gentleman from Adams, (Mr. WILLIAMS) who had led off on that side for prohibition, has said that his object in so doing is to accomplish the ultimate success of the whig party; he has viewed it as a *party* question. Now it is well known the whigs for that reason could not follow him. They had made the 'no party' principle the basis of their action, and have declared themselves for "no party" policy, and cannot, consistently, vote for a *party* movement. However, the gentleman's vote will be with us, though his heart is against us, and though he gives us, every time he speaks, two blows back for the one forward, we will not refuse his aid. He was not so much disappointed as might be conceived in the result, though he had hoped that the member from Adams might bring a corporal's guard, or a sergeant's guard, or perhaps a captain's command, with him; he still remembered that he could not recruit many in the county where he was. His countrymen were all peace men, were opposed to war, and as this might be considered an "unholy war" against banks, the whigs could not enlist. He hoped the friends of prohibition would not try to sweeten the dose, but first try prohibition. If they failed, then let us sweeten and spice up every system they offer, and perhaps it may not be so palatable to its friends after coming from our hands.

Mr. DAVIS of Montgomery expressed himself in favor of voting for prohibition at once.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, he had some difficulty in adapting himself to his allies, and had been uncertain how to vote; he would place himself under the gentleman from Lee, and would do as he did.

Mr. W. then solicited the whigs to vote for prohibition, on the ground that it would result to their benefit in the end.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned till 3 P. M.

[*Debate concluded in our next.*]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1847.

The Convention.

The Convention, on Saturday, after our paper went to press, rejected the proposition to fix in the constitution a minimum valuation upon land in the state, and one to give the Legislature the power to establish such a provision. The friends of that principle presented it in several shapes, but it was rejected each time by a decided majority. Many salutary restrictions upon the mode of selling land for taxes were adopted, and yesterday morning the article was reported by the committee of the whole to the Convention.

The Convention did not sit yesterday afternoon; it adjourned over to allow the judiciary and districting committees to hold a meeting.

This morning, the Convention, in committee of the whole, took up the report of the committee on Incorporations, but did not come to any vote upon any question of moment.

☞ The prospect of a whig majority in the next House of Representatives has put this "no-party" spoils-hating class on the *qui vive*, in relation to the distribution of the officers in that body. The "era of good feeling," which they anticipate is coming about, is being preceded by a canvass of the merits of BOTTS and WINTHROP for speaker. "A whig house must have a whig organization," says the Baltimore Patriot, canvassing for a successor for Mr. FRENCH, the late clerk of the house. "And he must be a genuine whig—(to give the widest circulation to whig documents in the next canvass we suppose) so with the sergeant-at-arms, so with the *door-keeper!* This is the doctrine of the "no-party" party. The great questions of policy which have hitherto divided the two parties, before the people, are incompatible with whig *success*, but a community of thought, feeling and taste, can always be secured upon that great leading principle of whiggery—the SPOILS. This is common ground; here they can all meet.

Real estate of the Government.

The Washington Union of the 23d says, that the solicitor of the Treasury is making arrangements for the sale of the real estate belonging to the government which has fallen into its hands from its debtors. The amount of lands thus owned by the government is very considerable and scattered throughout the Union. They will be sold to the highest bidders about September next. Advertisements containing descriptions of the lands will appear in the newspapers where the lands lie.

SANGAMON COUNTY ELECTION.—The election in this county yesterday terminated, as usual, in the success of the whigs throughout.

J. W. KEYS, esq., democrat, and Messrs. J. FRANCIS, J. C. SPRIGGS and W. RANSDALL, whigs, are elected justices of the peace for the Springfield precinct.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.—It is generally supposed that a majority of the Germans coming into the country stop at Milwaukee, but a great many land at Chicago. If any one doubts this let him take a walk along North Water street. On this street are some half dozen little taverns, and almost every morning large piles of chests, trunks, and boxes may be seen lying before them, surrounded by sometimes a score of people just from 'fader-land,' of all ages and both sexes. They are generally sturdy, healthy, well-to-do looking people, and will make a valuable addition to our population. We always pass these groups with a feeling of interest. They are eminently lively and social, though travel-worn in their appearance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The constitutional convention seems to think differently. They have decided in committee of the whole that these "sturdy, healthy, well-to-do looking people" ought not to be encouraged, as they have hitherto been, to immigrate to the prairie state. They seem to think that these immigrants have enjoyed too extensive privileges in our state, and that great, very great, [illegible]. These "sturdy, healthy, well-to-do looking people" have been within six months after their arrival here allowed to vote for representatives, for congressmen, for state and county officers, and great has been (according to whig authority) the mischief that has grown out of it. To hear the Native American sect of the house talk, one would suppose that the liberties of the people of Illinois had been totally subverted by the votes of foreigners, and the state transferred to some half dozen European monarchs.

Maine Moving.

The democratic legislative convention of Maine, appointed, as delegates to the democratic national convention, Hannibal Hamlin and Charles Holden, esqrs. The convention recommends Baltimore as the place, and May, 1848, as the time for holding the national convention.

☞ The New York Express, a whig paper, in justification of the "no-party" movement of the whigs, admits, in the following paragraph, that whiggery has never been actuated by any principle but that of opposition to the democratic party.—The whigs, the Express says, never have acted as a party. This idea is as new as it is amusing:

"The truth is, that since the time of Gen. Jackson there has been but one party in the United States. That party has been a *band of robbers*, styling themselves democrats of every variety, as we have before remarked, who have associated together under party discipline, *to plunder the people by the aid of law*. *To put down* party has been one of the avowed objects of the whigs since the time when Gen. Jackson, and *his associate Goths and Vandals*, first thrust themselves into the White House."

Gen. Taylor is put forward by the Express and its coadjutors, to put down this association of "Goths and Vandals," first banded together by Gen. Jackson, and which Gen. Taylor himself assisted in forming, for Gen. T. voted for and sustained Gen. Jackson's administration, and therefore was one of that "band of robbers" which it has been the leading object of whiggery to displace.

The Journal charges that we have "insisted that the judiciary department of government should be made a party affair—a *political judiciary*." (The *italics* are the Journal's.) This charge is untrue, and we defy the Journal to produce a word of ours out of which such an inference can be wrung. We advocated the election of all the supreme judges by general ticket. We did this because we believed that the supreme court should be established for the benefit of the whole people, and that every voter should have a voice in its organization. By the "district system" which the whigs have advocated, two-thirds the of people of the state would be precluded from any participation in the election of more than one judge. Did they do this because it was republican? Did they do it because these voters have an interest in only one-third of the supreme court, and are, therefore, not entitled to a voice in the organization of more than a third part of it? We think the motive is too obvious to require explanation. We think, too, that a discerning public will be able to perceive which of the two political parties in the Convention "insists that the judiciary department of government should be made a party affair—a *political judiciary*." The Journal will be unable to escape detection by his stale cry of "stop thief."

The Register says that Mr. SHERMAN of Cook was instructed by the convention that nominated him to go against banks.—*Journal.*

This is unqualifiedly false. In the Register's summary of last Saturday's proceedings we had the following:

"Mr. BALLINGALL declared himself—as a delegate from Cook—to be in favor of prohibition and would vote for it, if from no other reason, because the democratic convention that nominated the present delegation, had so instructed them to vote. Mr. SHERMAN made no reply."

We merely note this as one among the myriad of falsehoods which the fertile imagination of the Journal suggests.

☞ The Journal has discovered that Gen. TAYLOR is a whig. Three weeks ago the General's greatest merit with the Journal was, that he was a "no-party" man. He responded to this anomaly with a will. Now, he thinks the General is a whig—and our pliant neighbor is "*thar*." *He* wants no "rations." The drippings of the whig bankrupt law never fell into *his* dish. (?)

"The idea that our people will be best off without [paper] money, or without as much as the people of other states have, is indeed a curious one—new in modern times—and will find but few converts."—*Journal.*

"New in *modern* times," but it was an "idea" entertained by a few old drones of antiquity, who, without the light which whiggery has shed upon the land, perpetrated the following, and put in a certain document called the "Constitution of the United States:"

"No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; *emit bills of credit*; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debt."

It is put there merely to "round a period," but like a great many other provisions therein, viewed with contempt by "*modern*" whiggery!

APPOINTMENT.—The President has appointed Col. PRICE of Missouri to be brigadier-general in place of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS declined.

From the Washington (Pa.) Examiner.

Advance in Wool—Tariff of 1846.

But few transactions in the sale and purchase of wool, have been negotiated the present season. The clips having just been taken from the backs of the sheep, our farmers very wisely think it the better plan to wait until the prices shall have become more settled, by which they will be enabled to ascertain with greater certainty the state of the market, and the real extent of the demand, which at all times regulate the prices of wool, as well as every other commodity. Still, something has at this early day been done among buyers and sellers. Many offers have been made on the part of the former, and a few sales have been effected. The offered prices are considerably above those of last year. We have heard of no buyer proposing to take wool at reduced prices. And, indeed, the prospects are so encouraging, that none seem willing to dispose of their wool at the highest rates paid for the same quality during the year 1846. It is our opinion, after maturely considering the subject, that the prices of the present year will range from 12 to 15 per centum above those of last year, and we think that the sales that have thus far been made tend to confirm our opinion. A few days ago, a farmer, in the vicinity of our borough, sold his clip for *forty-seven and a half cents* per pound. Last year he received only *thirty-four cents*. It is true, that the flock has been somewhat improved; yet, the improvement has been effected by "crossing" with the sheep obtained in this country, and the wool of which would not command above 36, 37, or at most 40 cents, in the year 1846. We mention this case for the purpose of sustaining the opinion expressed above. No doubt, others equally as strong might be cited.

But, let us ask the cause of all this. How comes it that wool is so high under the tariff, even the "*Polk and British tariff of '46*?" Do the people not remember the predictions of the *seers* and *patriots* of whiggery one year ago? Do they not remember that *then* they were met at every corner, cross-road, public gathering, dinner-table, and churchyard, by federal prognosticators, who were willing to swear that sheep would not be worth wintering, and that the dark pall of ruin would spread over the whole land, if the democratic tariff bill should become a law? Has the honest and unassuming farmer of Morris township forgotten that when he brought his wool to the door of a certain panic-maker in this borough, in August last, he was received with language similar to this?—"The free trade tariff bill of Polk has passed, and we cannot buy any more wool. We would not be safe in making the offer of any price for your wool, as we cannot tell how little it may be worth. Our hopes are crushed, and business is destroyed."—We inquire have these things been forgotten? If they have, the prosperity of the country is divested of one of its most interesting features. But, unfortunately for the leaders of the federal party, they are well remembered. Neither can they be buried under sophisticated explanations. It may do to account for the rise in produce, by reference to the afflicting hand which Providence has been pleased to lay upon the people of Ireland and other countries—which, to some extent, is true—but *famine* has not raised the price of *wool, iron, glass, cotton goods*, and other articles which in no manner can be rendered substitutes for food. *Famine* can not drive the machinery of our manufacturing establishments and iron-works. It cannot enhance the wages of labor, regulate the currency and stimulate every department of trade to an unprecedented degree of prosperity. These things famine can not effect; and we presume the federalists, with all their characteristic boldness, will not so far insult the good sense of the people as to attempt to prove the contrary.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Immense Importations of Specie.

The New York Herald, speaking of the immense importations of specie into the country, this year, says:

"There has been an importation into this country, according to Custom House returns, since the 1st of January last, of about twenty-five millions of dollars in specie, and the arrivals of specie in the country, in the possession of immigrants, within that period, have been at least five millions of dollars more, making about thirty millions of dollars in specie, added to the gold and silver currency of the country in about six months."

THIRTY MILLIONS *of gold and silver*, imported into our country in about *six months!* This is about *double* the amount the United States Bank ever had in circulation at one time! This large amount of gold and silver was mostly sent here to purchase the farmer's produce, except what was brought by immigrants. But how much of it has been seen by the farmers? How much of it ever got into the pockets of the people, for whom it was designed? Let every man who handles money in the state answer the question for himself. And why did he not get his portion of it? That is just as easily answered.

Bank Taxation.

The people of this county pay about one per cent. in taxes, as will be seen by our extract from the auditor's organ. What the bankers pay may be gathered from the following article from the Cleveland Times:

"The aggregate capital stock of the banking companies of this state, is $8,871,729 08. This includes the two millions loaned on real estate by the Life and Trust Company, a mammoth concern with a perpetual charter, which will in time swallow up the entire wealth of the state, unless put down by a *mightier power* than that of law. This aggregate capital, if taxed as other property, at the rate of one per cent., (which is below the average rate of state and county tax throughout the state,) would have to pay into the treasury an annual tax of EIGHTY EIGHT THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY-NINE CENTS. According to Auditor Woods' statement, the semi-annual bank taxes have amounted to $17,854 12, equal to an annual tax of $35,708 25. Subtract this sum from the amount which they ought justly to have paid, which we have given above, and it will be seen that the deficiency amounts to ☞FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND NINE DOLLARS AND NINE CENTS.☜ Of this enormous amount are the people *directly* robbed, in one year, by this infamous law. Such facts as these require no comment. They stand out in bold relief. "Figures will not lie."

But this amount, large as it is, is only a drop in the bucket. Our farmers, mechanics and merchants are taxed for every dollar they may hold, in the shape of promissory notes. The banks have in their possession nearly ELEVEN MILLIONS of dollars in notes of this description, upon which they pay not *one cent of taxes*, not even a tax upon the INTEREST accruing from, which would amount to a very considerable sum.—*Ohio Statesman.*

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE U. S. REVENUE.—FAVORABLE WORKING OF THE TARIFF OF 1846.—It appears by a letter from Mr. Walker to Hon. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, that the actual augmentation of receipts for duties for the first seven months and ten days under the tariff of 1846, as compared with the same time under the tariff of 1842, exceeds one million of dollars; and that, adding the duties on the warehoused goods, the total increase is nearly one million and a half of dollars. It appears also that the rate of augmentation is progressing, and that Mr. Walker's estimate will *be more than realized by the result.*

Comparative Statement

Of gross receipts from Customs at the ports of the United States during the months of December, 1845 and 1846, and January to July 10th, 1846 and 1847, under the respective tariffs of 1842 and 1846.

	1845-'46.	1846-'47.
December, - -	$2,106,326	$2,405,325
January,	2,316,269	2,619,211
February,	2,201,519	2,431,075
March,	4,108,556	3,137,166
April,	2,899,311	3,585,961
May,	2,088,517	2,333,477
June,	2,574,268	2,512,309
July 10,	714,266	988,819*
	19,009,032	20,013,256
		19,009,032
Excess of tariff of 1847,		$1,004,254

*Not all the ports.

Treasury Department, July 16, 1847.

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1847.

Convention Register.

☞ At the solicitation of a number of persons, who wish to procure full files of the tri-weekly Register during the Convention, we have concluded to re-print such of the back numbers as will complete about 200 full files. To persons who wish a full record of the proceedings of the Convention, we will furnish complete copies, bound in the style of the session laws, at $3. Apply early, if you want a copy.

The Convention.

Since Tuesday morning, the Convention has been engaged on the report of the committee on Incorporations. By reference to the proceedings of Tuesday, inserted in this day's paper, it will be seen that the report, or that part of it in relation to banks and banking privileges, was considerably altered in committee of the whole. It will also be perceived that the plan reported by the majority of the committee was stricken out, and that the one submitted by Mr. Sherman was rejected by a decided majority. Several propositions were made, but all were rejected. Yesterday, the Convention refused to concur with the amendment made in the committee of the whole, except in striking out the plan of the majority. The whigs made and supported a motion to postpone the subject till next week—and thus prolong the Convention—which was rejected. Mr. Dunlap then proposed the following, as a substitute for that part of the report in relation to banks:

"No act of the Legislature granting any special charter of incorporation for banking purposes, nor any general act of incorporation for such purposes, shall be in force or of any effect, unless the same shall, at the next general election after its passage, be submitted to a vote of the people, nor unless a majority of the votes *for and against it, be cast* in favor of the act;" which was amended, on motion of Mr. Hayes, by striking out the words in italic and inserting in their lieu, the words, "at such election shall vote;" requiring for an approval of the banking act a majority of *all* the votes cast at such election. The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Dunlap's proposition, as amended, and it was rejected by a tie vote—yeas 65, nays 65. It is but proper to remark that every vote, save four, cast against Mr. Hayes' amendment, was whig.

The matter stands thus—the reports of the majority and minority of the committee, and every proposition containing banking provisions, have been rejected, and nothing has been adopted. Motions to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Dunlap's amendment was rejected, and by which Mr. Hayes' amendment thereto was adopted, were made before the Convention adjourned.

The Alton and Springfield Railroad—Mr. Calhoun's Address.

We call the attention of our readers to the address of the Alton and Springfield railroad committee, written by Mr. Calhoun. The farmers of Sangamon are especially invited to give this address a careful perusal, and we venture to say that they will be convinced that their interests will be greatly subserved by the construction of the contemplated road, and, convinced of this, they will be willing to contribute to its completion by subscribing to the stock, and thus, not only secure the main object, but also make a handsome per centage on their investment.

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind that the only drawback upon the prosperity of this interior portion of Illinois is the want of the means of transportation to market, and this obstacle must be overcome before the vast amount of our waste land shall be reduced to cultivation. Immigration to this part of the state has well nigh ceased, because other parts present superior facilities for transporting the farmers products to market. The northern counties are the favorites with immigrants, because they are contiguous to the lakes, the rivers, the projected canal and projected Chicago and Galena railroad. Our soil is every whit as good as theirs, our lands are as cheap, our productions are as various and as easily and profitably raised, and our climate is infinitely preferable; our spring is at least a month earlier and our autumn a month later. Thus our farmers have two months longer in the year than those in the north have to till in. Frequently, in the latitude of Springfield, farmers can plough during nearly the whole winter. In the commodity of corn, the great staple of Illinios, we have the advantage of the north by one hundred per cent. Why is it, then, that our region is overlooked whilst those less attractive are eagerly sought by the immigrant? It is owing alone to the cause before stated, the want of the means of transportation to market, added to a deplorable indifference on the part of our citizens to the necessity of supplying that want. Farmers of Sangamon, will you longer delay to wake up to the importance of this subject? Your lands are rich and productive, yet they do not command a high price, because there is all around you an abundance of just as good uncultivated land for which there is little or no demand. To advance the price of your lands a demand must be created, and that demand can in this country be created only by an influx of population, and immigrants will not come here in great numbers whilst we remain shut out from the commercial and business world. A communication must be opened before we can expect an accession to our numbers. The great agent, steam power, must be applied to put us on equal footing with other portions of the state, and the west generally, which have the advantage of us only in location. There is among us an unparalleled apathy in regard to the means of developing our rich and exhaustless resources, and placing our section of country on the high road of prosperity which it seems to be the peculiar struggle and ambition of the American people to travel. Whilst this indifference prevails we ought not to be surprised that the more enterprising communities with which we are surrounded are outstripping us. If the inhabitants of these interior counties would exhibit a tithe of the enterprize which characterizes the population of northern Illinois, that section would soon divide with us its flood of immigrants. The whole world is going ahead and shall we alone remain stationary, wondering all the time why, with all our superior natural resources, we are behind the rest of the world.

Our object at this time is simply to call the attention of our readers along the line of the road to Mr. Calhoun's address. Let the farmers of Sangamon read it, reflect upon it and come up to the glorious work. If they have any funds to spare let them take stock. They will contribute nothing gratuitously. Every dollar that they pay will certainly return to them with interest. We shall recur to this subject in a future number.

Union of the Pacific and the Atlantic.—A new company for uniting the two oceans by the lake of Nicaragua is perhaps on the eve of being definitely constituted in Belgium.

The Belgian Chargé des Affaires has recently left Guatemala for Belgium, bearing a project of agreement, in virtue of which, if it is approved, the Belgic government will undertake the opening of a road of communication by the navigation of the Motagua as far as Gualan, and a railway as far as Guatemala, which will commence to be opened at both extremities at the same time, and, when concluded, a *peage* (toll) will be recovered for the indemnification of the capital which may be invested, which, as has been calculated, will not be less than two millions of dollars.

A party engaged in a *charaveri*, at Council Hill, in Jo Daviess county, suffered pretty severe treatment on the evening of the 26th. They were fired upon from the house, and one man, Mr. John Ross, was mortally, and two others dangerously wounded. Ross was one of the Illinois volunteers, just returned from the war.

☞ Mr. Leavitt, the agent of the Illinois debt, is now making the third semi-annual payment of interest on the bonds of the state of Illinois. The first payment on this account amounted to $3 23-100; the second to $3 89-100; and the third or present to $7. These payments are made upon the coupons due the first Monday of January, 1842, of the $1000 bonds, and upon the amounts due 1st July, 1842, of the sterling bonds.—*Chicago Dem.*

Banking—Lee County.

The following resolutions were passed by the democratic convention of Lee county, which recently met to nominate county officers:

Inlet, July 17, 1847.

The delegates from the Dixon precinct having come into the convention under instructions to bring the subjects of banks, poll-taxes and elections by ballot up, in order to elicit the sense of the convention and of the people on these subjects;

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of three be nominated to draft and report resolutions, expressive of the sense of the democracy thereon.

Whereupon, Shepard G. Patrick, Rev. Luke Hitchcock and Joshua C. Morgan were respectively nominated and elected said committee, who afterwards reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we consider the primary meetings of the people and their immediate representatives the proper places to agitate and discuss questions relative to constitutional provisions as well as state policy, in order that the views and wishes of the people may be made known and obeyed.

2. Resolved, That we are opposed to all poll-taxes of whatever nature or for whatever purpose imposed, and believe that it should be placed beyond the power of the state legislature to impose them. That we also believe, and past experience has abundantly proven, that it is out of the power of any legislature to create or model a bank so as to afford a sure guaranty to the people that it will always be well regulated and conducted, or to protect the people from the losses and bankruptcy which are consequent upon the fluctuations of the currency that they create. That we, therefore, believe that our new state constitution should prohibit both banks and poll-taxes as anti-democratic, and adverse to the interests of the people.

3. Resolved, That while we approve of the principle of all representative bodies voting viva voce, in order to insure the proper execution of their delegated trusts, we believe that in elections by the people in their primary capacity, where they are responsible to God, their country and their own consciences only, the ballot box is essential to the independence of suffrages and the purity of elections.

4. Resolved, That Col. John Dement, the delegate of this county in the state convention now assembled at Springfield, be, therefore, hereby instructed to use all honorable means by his vote as well as otherwise, to procure in our new state constitution clauses establishing all future primary elections by the people, by ballot; prohibiting the legislature to grant bank charters or create any banks within this state, or to impose poll-taxes for any purpose whatsoever.

Bank Bills as Money.—The friends of our constitutional currency will recognize, in the following extract from the great works of Mons. Theirs of France, on the revolution in that country, another great mind contending for the truth. The reasoning is plain, simple, and sound:

"Paper, however safe, is not like money, a reality or according to Bailey's expression, 'a physical actuality.' Specie carries its own value with it. Paper, on the contrary, requires one more operation, a realization. It must therefore be below specie, and as soon as it is below it, money, which nobody will give for paper, is hoarded, and at length disappears. If moreover, abuses in moderate issues of paper, destroy the proportion between the circulating medium and the capital, confidence vanishes; the nominal value is retained, but the real value ceases; he who gives this convention money robs him who receives it, and a great crisis ensues."

Democratic National Convention.

We have, in former numbers, given our views of the propriety of calling a national convention, to nominate democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and we rejoice to find that this proposition, emanating from the leading democratic papers of the eastern states, meets with no opposition in the west. Indeed, we are satisfied that not a voice will be raised against it in any of the western or Mississippi Valley states. We present below, an article on the subject, from the Pennsylvanian, which breathes the right spirit, and cannot fail to meet a warm response from all who know the value, nay, the necessity of harmony and concession in that most exciting of all party movements—the selection of candidates for the two highest offices in the government. In a government where all are eligible to office, and great numbers possess equal qualifications, there must, necessarily be, in each party, many aspirants, whose respective pretensions will be pressed by their friends with warmth and tenacity, and without some means of securing sacrifices and concessions are resorted to, a multiplicity of candidates will be presented to the people, none of whom can be elected against a concentrated opposition. Hitherto, the convention system has worked well in securing these great objects—concession and harmony—and if not entirely perfect, it is certainly preferable to any other mode that has yet been tried. Every human institution and contrivance are more or less imperfect, and we ought not to expect to be able to devise a system of choosing candidates which will be entirely free from objection. Though every thing done in a convention may be strictly in accordance with right and justice, much disappointment must be felt by the supporters of such candidates as are unsuccessful; and indirection and intrigue are often charged, where every thing complained of had been fair and honorable. The experience of the past shows that strength and success are ever the result of union and harmony, and if the democracy do not disregard the wisdom they have acquired in this behalf, they will certainly triumph over all the schemes and projects, and *accidents* which may enter into the tactics of whiggery in the next presidential contest. We are decidedly in favor of a convention, and we trust that the democracy of our state will, before long, take the proper steps for electing delegates.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Democratic National Convention.

The opposition papers are just now paying a significant tribute to the justice and fairness of that very institution which, with characteristic inconsistency, they have long reviled and misrepresented.—For years past, a national convention has been stigmatized by these prints as a combination of all that is vile and dishonest. Opposing this equitable method of deciding between rival candidates for the presidency, they have not yet hesitated to resort to it themselves. Heretofore, however, they have alleged that their course in that respect was more to be attributed to necessity than choice; and this plea, whether sincere or not, has served abundantly to justify them in the eyes of a party to which they were constantly appealing to unite with them to overthrow the system of national conventions. To their fellow partisans it has been thus made to appear odious enough, and there are just now thousands of "good whigs" who doubtless estimate its evils as extraordinary in all respects.

But even while opposing the national convention, the federal party is furnishing the strongest proof of its power to decide upon the claims of its several candidates for the presidency, and to promote the union of its rank and file upon the successful nominee. The name of General Taylor, so far from commending itself to the leaders of federalism, as a name calculated to allay excitement and satisfy ambition—so far from producing in the minds of the magnates of federalism a disposition to drop all preferences, and to unite upon the hero of four triumphs—for obvious and sufficient reasons has been the signal to the presses and leaders of the opposition to insist upon "a whig national convention" as the only means by which the disposition of the majority of the party can be ascertained.—Such is the tribute which reluctant federalism pays to a national convention, as the medium by which dissensions may be healed, enmities forgiven, and harmony restored! In these respects alone, the evidence as to the efficacy and propriety of such a body is of the most weighty character, and strongly confirmatory of the position heretofore occupied on this subject by the democratic party.

A democratic national convention is, therefore, doubly necessary to select a democratic candidate for the presidency at the approaching election. No matter how our opponents may hope to prosper upon our divisions—no matter how the designing, in our own ranks, may labor to inflict disaster upon our fortunes—no matter how the weak may tremble for the result—we tell our friends that such a body as this, convened at the proper time next year, will calm the troubled waters, if any such there be, and will once more proclaim the union and harmony of the democratic party. The great assembly that produced order from disorder in 1844, and that settled all the disputes of rival candidates and sections, so portentous when it met, cannot fail to do so in 1848, at a time when the great principles of our faith have been triumphantly sustained, and when the bold measures of the present administration have been proudly vindicated by unfailing experience.

We care not what may be the predictions of our sanguine foes, or the apprehensions of our timid friends, to surrender the national democratic convention would be to surrender the right arm of our protection and defence. Such a body does not meet to represent the views or the prejudices of a single section. It meets to do justice to all. By a spirit of honorable compromise, it disposes of all doubtful questions; and in the language of Mr. Polk, in his recent speech at Maine, on the general subject of the preservation of the Union, it exacts from those who submit their pretensions to its decisions, "the firmest and deepest confidence in the perpetuation of our national confederacy." It is not constituted to carry out sectional views, or to nominate sectional men. It is pre-eminently a national convention, in its objects and in its organization. And we repeat it, as our solemn and earnest conviction, that the moment the people fail to cherish these broad and patriotic designs, and confine themselves exclusively to geographical prejudices, and to the cultivation of unfounded fears for the future, from that moment the republic is on its downward path, and its days are numbered. We may go further, indeed, and asseverate that we believe a body like the democratic national convention is itself highly essential to the preservation of the Union. The close and confidential intercourse between citizens from all parts of the Union, bound together by a common and a holy creed, has always been most influential. Men learn to be tolerant in such a meeting. They learn to be just; they learn to be magnanimous. Their ideas are enlarged—their horizon extended—their prejudices scattered to the winds. Even those who come breathing vengeance upon each other are taught to yield a little to the general good, and those who come to ruin remain to save. South Carolina herself, from having been lately accustomed to look at a democratic national convention as a concentrated wrong, can trace to no such body the loss of any of her rights, however much she may have opposed it beforehand. What has been, will be. Her present prophecies, or at least the prophecies of her organ, are not destined to be realized. She may lose her candidate, but she will be ashamed to say hereafter that she has lost her rights. Those whom she has doubted and denounced will be revenged upon her and such as her, whether they live in New England or the south, for they will teach these grumblers that the only security for the *whole* Union—the only safety for the states—is to be found in a democratic President, nominated by the broad and liberal policy of a national convention, and elected by a majority of the votes at large.

Give us a national convention, therefore, by all means. Let the sense of the democratic party be fully and fairly expressed. Let all interests and all pretensions have their opportunity. Let discussion be free and unrestrained; and, above all, let no new tests, from either end of the Union, be permitted to exclude states or individuals from its deliberations. Let it be conducted in the most liberal and catholic spirit; and however the clouds may lower at first, the end will be a glorious and decisive victory over the enemies of the Union and the country.

ALTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.

Address of the Committee.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sangamon county, the undersigned were appointed a committee to collect facts and report an address on the project of connecting Alton and Springfield by means of a railroad. A portion of the committee have examined the subject with great zeal and industry, and submit the following as the result of their labors.

Constructing a railroad from Alton to Springfield is viewed but as a link in a great chain of railroad communication which shall unite Boston and New York with the Mississippi. Whatever interest Illinois has in this great improvement, and whatever advantages this particular route through Illinois may possess, is necessarily connected with the projected work from Alton, on the Mississippi, to Springfield. A railroad commencing on the Mississippi, and running through Springfield to the eastern boundary of the state, in the direction of Lafayette, was marked out many years ago in a system adopted by the state, and a million or more of dollars were expended upon it before it was abandoned. This route commenced at Quincy, on the Mississippi, and crossing the Illinois at Meredosia, extended through Springfield east to the state line. The work from the Illinois river to Springfield, a distance of fifty-seven miles, was completed by the state. More than two hundred thousand dollars were expended east of Springfield in the direction to Lafayette, in Indiana.

Since the abandonment of the internal improvement system by the state, several acts of incorporation have been passed by the legislature, the object of which was to secure to the people of the state, if possible, the construction of the most important of these works by individual enterprise and capital. These acts of incorporation have looked to no general plan, such, as is now contemplated, and the great work of connecting the Mississippi with the eastern cities, through Indiana and other states, can now be commenced only by blending some two or three charters. Of these acts of incorporation, one was passed last winter to construct a railroad from Alton to Springfield. The route proposed in this act is from Alton through Carlinville, in Macoupin county, and New Berlin to Springfield, a distance of about eighty miles. The company is authorized to use fifteen miles of the grade already completed, or nearly so, by the state, from Alton in the direction of Carlinville, and fifteen miles of the Springfield and Meredosia railroad, from Springfield to New Berlin, under certain stipulations, named in the law. The capital stock of the company is $500,000, and may be increased under the law to $1,000,000.

In 1846 the Legislature passed a law incorporating the Sangamon and Morgan railroad company with a capital of $1,000,000. This act required the company to purchase the road from Springfield to the Illinois river, at a stipulated price, *before it could organize.* No company was organized under this act, and at the last session of the Legislature a law was passed authorizing the Governor to sell the road from Springfield to the Illinois river at public auction to the highest bidder. The purchaser or purchasers under this law were to be entitled to all the benefits of the act for the incorporation of the Sangamon and Morgan railroad company, and were to be held by this law to be the subscribers to the whole capital stock of said company of $1,000,000. A law was also passed at the late session, supplemental to the act incorporating the Sangamon and Morgan railroad company. By this supplemental act the company was authorized to construct the cross railroad, east from Springfield to the Indiana state line, on the route previously located by the state, and all the materials, grade, and work done by the state, east of Springfield, amounting in value to more than two hundred thousand dollars, were given to the company for that purpose. The capital stock of the company was also increased $1,000,000. The road from Springfield to the Illinois river has been advertised and sold by the Governor, and the purchasers, N. H. Ridgely and others, have thus secured the benefits of the laws for the incorporation of the Sangamon and Morgan railroad company. A company is therefore organized for the construction of a railroad from the Illinois river to the line dividing the states of Illinois and Indiana; and for about eight thousand dollars, the road given for the road from Springfield to the Illinois river, all the work on this route, which cost the state more than $1,000,000, is made available to the company. These advantages ought, by all means, in the course of a few years, to secure the completion of the road from Springfield to the line of Indiana. Thus the two or three acts of incorporation above alluded to, fully authorize, with an aggregate capital of $3,000,000, the construction of the great work, so far as Illinois is concerned, which proposes to connect the Mississippi with eastern cities by means of railroads.—The citizens of Indiana are now actively engaged in doing whatever is necessary to forward the work in that state; and the proceedings of a meeting in Lafayette show that the proper measures are being taken to secure, so far as Indiana is concerned, the energetic prosecution of the work to completion.

So far as the acts of the Illinois Legislature are concerned, but one difficulty presents itself. The road from Alton to Springfield passes for fifteen miles over the road from the Illinois river to Springfield. The Sangamon and Morgan company own the road from the Illinois river to Springfield, and such work as is done between Springfield and the Indiana line; and possesses, also, the sole right to complete the road from Springfield to the eastern line of the state. If the company had also the sole right of making the road from Springfield to Alton, no difficulty could possibly occur. But if the road from Alton to Springfield should fall into the hands of other individuals, then would they be compelled, under the laws, to use that portion of the road lying between New Berlin and Springfield, which belongs to the Sangamon and Morgan company. This might be embarrassing to the Alton and Springfield company, and could be fully obviated only by the Sangamon and Morgan company taking stock in the Alton and Springfield railroad, to the full and fair value of the portion of their road lying between Springfield and New Berlin.

But the money which is to make the road from Alton to Springfield, and from Springfield to Lafayette, is principally to come from eastern capitalists. Boston and New York can, and probably will, furnish the funds necessary to connect those cities with the Mississippi river; and as the same interests will be blended in the prosecution of the work through its whole extent, so it is probable that the same interests will ultimately get possession of and control the entire work through this state. No eastern capitalist, therefore, will be likely to take stock in the Alton and Springfield railroad but with a view of its extension, so as to form a complete connection between the eastern cities and the Mississippi river. In this view, the apparent difficulty between two works running over the same ground, as probably productive of disagreement between two companies, would ultimately disappear. In presenting, therefore, the Alton and Springfield railroad to the consideration of capitalists, as a distinct work, it will be understood, as a matter of course, to be only the beginning of a great work, the construction of a single link in the great chain of improvement; and if we can show that this link can now be profitably undertaken, we apprehend that no existing obstacle, growing out of the laws of this state, will prevent such subscriptions of stock as will be necessary to the speedy commencement of the work. That the business of this country, its productions, its population, its demands, would justify the making of a good railroad from Alton to Springfield, independent of its connection with a great chain of improvements, is the object of this committee reasonably to show.

The distance from Alton to Springfield, by way of Carlinville and New Berlin, is about eighty miles. Of this distance, fifteen miles, from Alton to Brighton, is graded. This fifteen miles embrace, by very far, the heaviest grade on the whole route, passing over the bluffs of the Mississippi to the table land. The expenditure by the state on this fifteen miles was very heavy, and though the law provides that the state shall receive a price, to be estimated in state indebtedness and paid by the company, yet there can be no doubt that the Legislature will, as in other cases, surrender the work done to the company without compensation. The state will find an ample inducement to do this in the advantages she will derive in the completion of the road.

Fifteen miles of the road from Springfield to New Berlin are completed. Deducting, therefore, thirty miles, but fifty remain to be graded. These fifty miles pass over a level prairie country, with a natural grade, almost fitting it for a railroad, and upon which the expenditure for grading would be very light. In the whole fifty miles there is but one place where the expenditure for grading would be considerable. This is the crossing of Macoupin creek. Here a considerable embankment, with a bridge, and cutting through the bluffs is required. The whole grade from Alton to New Berlin could easily be contracted for a sum less than three thousand dollars per mile, and the whole sixty-five miles could be fully completed, with a T rail, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars per mile, or an aggregate cost of $650,000, (Locomotives, cars, engine-houses, depots and all other fixtures, together with the right of way, would not probably exceed the sum of $150,000—making the total cost of the work $800,000.)

The road proposed would either pass through or drain the products from the counties of Madison, Macoupin, Sangamon, Logan, Macon, De Witt, Christian and Morgan. As Madison is situated on the Mississippi river, and will probably do the greater portion of its business independent of the railroad, it is entirely left out of the following calculations, though very much of the business of the parts remote from the river must be done on the road. One third of Morgan county is also deducted from the estimates, it being presumed that at least one third of its business will be done, independent of the road, in the direction of the Illinois river.

The population of the eight counties, Madison, Macoupin, Sangamon, Logan, Macon, DeWitt, Christian and Morgan, in 1840, was 69,019, and in 1845 was 75,526. By the same ratio of increase, the population of these counties is estimated in 1850 at 95,609. Deducting the estimated population of Madison and one third of Morgan, leaves the estimated population of the counties, whose business will all be done on the railroad, in 1850, at 67,073.

The productions of the above counties, except Madison, in 1840, were as follows:

Horses and mules,	23,383
Neat cattle,	69,086
Swine,	196,079
Bushels of wheat,	245,890
do of Indian corn,	3,582,659

Estimating the increase of production from 1840 to '45, and from 1845 to 1850, in the proportion to the increase of population, we have the production of 1845 as follows:

Horses and mules,	26,866
Neat cattle	80,150
Swine,	237,777
Bushels of wheat,	284,334
do of Indian corn,	4,231,455

And for 1850, we have the following results:

Horses and mules,	34,599
Neat cattle,	104,120
Swine,	308,584
Bushels of wheat,	363,840
do of Indian corn,	5,459,274

Deducting from the above the one third of the population and products of Morgan, and the following table will furnish a true exhibit of the country immediately dependent on the railroad:

Population	67,000	per ct.	surplus
Horses and mules,	32,211	20	6,442
Neat cattle,	97,921	20	19,444
Hogs,	296,152	33⅓	98,717
Bushels of wheat	342,363	50	171,181
do of Indian corn,	5,177,231	20	1,035,446

The right hand column of the above table exhibits the surplus of production in those articles which this country produces in the greatest abundance, and is carefully prepared from information obtained of persons well qualified by their business pursuits to judge accurately. For instance, the surplus of hogs is put down at one third. This leaves one third for home consumption and one third for stock. That one third is abundant for home consumption is evident from the fact that it will furnish more than a pound of pork per day to every man, woman and child in the district. That the stock is ample when put at one third every farmer in the country will attest.

The horses, mules and neat cattle will go to market principally on foot; and in estimating production for railroad transportation, they are left out of the calculation entirely, though the completion of the railroad would probably lead to beef packing to a very considerable extent in this city. In 1850, therefore, the surplus production of the country dependent on this road, and on which reliance can be placed for railroad transportation, will be 98,717 hogs, 171,181 bushels of wheat, and 1,035,446 bushels of Indian corn. Oats, barley, rye and potatoes though produced in large quantities, are not taken into the estimate, the object of this address being to show the reliable results which the railroad transportation of the great staples of the country will furnish. The great demand for corn for foreign exportation is relied upon to justify its production and sending to market at the cheapest rates of railroad transportation. It will always be exported when the price in Alton and St. Louis is twenty-five cents or more a bushel; and the counties embraced in this railroad district could produce an immensely greater quantity than is at present estimated, if a market at fair prices could be always expected with any degree of certainty.

Nine tenths of all the produce for this railroad will be furnished at Springfield and New Berlin, as all the counties but Macoupin will centre their produce at those points. In estimating, therefore, the value of freights, the sum assumed for transportation from Springfield has been applied to all the products estimated to pass over the road. A price, however, has been assumed so low as to leave no doubt that the average will fully equal, if not exceed it.

If the railroad should, therefore, be completed in 1850 the following results might be anticipated:

Transportation of 1,206,628 bushels of wheat and corn, at 6¼ cents per bushel,		$75,441 25
98,717 head of hogs, at an average weight of 200 lbs., would yield at 25cts. per cwt.,		49,358 00
The amount now paid in the above counties for bringing supplies from the river, estimated from the actual amounts paid in Springfield, and at the actual cost of transportation from the river to Springfield is $74,180. We estimate the railroad rates at one third the common rates, and find that bringing the necessary supplies for the above counties will yield to the railroad,		24,726 66
We estimate that 30 passengers will travel over the road each day for 300 days in the year, which at $2 each will produce,		18,000 00
Producing for 1850,		$167,493 91
The estimated cost of the road is $800,000		
The annual interest on this sum at 6 per cent.,		48,000 00

Leaving a balance of $119,498 00 or nearly fifteen per cent. on the estimated cost to keep the road, fixtures, engines, &c., in repair, and to pay the costs of running trains and furnishing necessary materials. We think this sum most ample, but whether it be too large or too small, we have not now, here, the means of determining.—Those who may be disposed, in the eat, to take stock in this company, will easily be able, from the above estimates, to arrive at tolerably accurate conclusions. If the portions of this proposed road between Springfield and New Berlin should continue in the hands of the present owners, or if some company, other than the Alton and Springfield company, should continue to control it, an additional expenditure on that account will be required. The estimate of costs have been made only for the sixty-five miles, from New Berlin to Alton. We think, as we have suggested in another part of this report, that the whole of this great route will ultimately get into the hands of one company, and that those who are really interested in prosecuting to completion this grand scheme of improvement, will soon overcome the difficulty arising from conflicting ownership and interests.

John Calhoun,	John T. Stuart,
A. Lincoln,	William Pickerell,
J. N. Brown,	J. Bunn,
P. P. Enos,	John Williams,
S. B. Opdycke,	Virgil Hickox,

MARRIED—On the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dresser, Mr. George B. Downie of Peoria, to Miss Elizabeth G. Abrams, of this city.

In Cotton Hill precinct, Sangamon county, on the 11th July, by David Beam, esq., Mr. Lowry Waters to Miss Lucinda Garrett.

On the 29th, by the same, Mr. S. Spicer, to Miss Lucinda Kent.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that by virtue of a resolution of the City Council of the city of Springfield, any person who feels himself aggrieved by the assessment of his property, real or personal, for this year, may at any time within thirty days from this date make his complaint to the City Council, when, if the council shall be satisfied, said property has been assessed too high, the same shall be reduced to its fair value; provided, that in all cases, where any person shall apply for the reduction of the assessment on his personal property, he shall make an affidavit before the Mayor, setting forth the full amount and value of the same.

W. I. FERGUSON, City Cl'k & Att'y.

August 6—1w.

LIST OF LETTERS

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Springfield, on the 1st of August, 1847. Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please say they were published.

☞ Two cents cost will be added for advertising.

A.
Alexander, John
Allen, Miss Harriett S. 2
Atty, Walker
Allen, George T.
Armstrong, J. B.
Applegate, Dr. John
Armstrong, John
Alexander, James
Ambrose, Dr. G. H. 2

B.
Black, William
Blackledge, Jesse D.
Brown, Brothers, & Co.
Briggs, Mrs. Mary
Barry, John
Bennett, Mrs. T. L.
Bull, Miss Margaret,
Brock, Richard
Beach, Miles
Banister, Jude
Baty, William
Brown, Mr. (Eagle Hotel.)
Blackwell, R. S.
Baxter, Wm. D.
Ballard, H. B.
Buckner, Mrs. Elizabeth
Betts, Josiah T.
Ballard, Mrs. Jane

C.
Cherry, John W.
Cross, Robert
Center, Ashly
Connely, John
Carter, Lemen
Cross, Mr.
Cutright, Daniel
Crowder, Thos. & Jane
Connery, Thomas
Chapman, George W.
Cox, Mrs. Margaret
Chandler, Elizabeth
Cantril, Wm. Y.
Clark, Sterling S.
Cooper, N. P.
Chambers, T. J. A.
Coffin, Nath
Carpenter, Samuel
Carrico, Thomas
Clark, Elon D.
Cook, Jonathan
Campbell, Susan C.

D.
Daniel, E. M.
Davis, Mr. A. A.
Dauson, Miss Martha W.
Dodge, Miss Julia A.
Deremus, Mr. (Att'y at Law.)
Doyle, Richard
Davidson, Mr. Minerva
Demas, Thos. E.
Dixon, Mrs. Mary Ann
Dillard, John A.
Dauson, Mrs. Sarah
Doger, Miss Mary
Dodds, Rev. Gilbert
Dodds, R. N.
Duncan, Joseph W.

E.
Elkin, Miss M. F.
Eaton, Banebridge
Ekel, Jeremiah
Edwinger, Frederick

F.
Fisher, William
Fisher, John
Faye, Mark
Ferguson, B.
Foster, Joel
French, John
Ferry, Thomas H.

G.
Gillock, Green B.
Garrett, John S.
Givens, Wm. T.
Groves, Mrs. Priscilla
Gray, Mrs. Eliza Ann
Gibbins, Thomas
Green, George W.
Grubb, George C.
Gideon, Miss Sarah A. R.
Grant, David W.

H.
Hammer, John G.
Hoskins, John S.
Hall, Wm. C. 2
Hahn, Peter
Hart, P. B. H.
Hash, Israel
Hallier, C. C.
Hathaway, Wesley
Haggard, Herman
Halman, Tomas
Hardy, Isham
Hermon, David H.
Hamlin, H. N.
Howard, D.
Hall, Alfred or Samuel
Hoover, Thomas
Hunt him up, John

J.
Johnson, John
Johnson, Samuel
Jones, William
Jones, Alexander
Jeffries, Robert J.
Jones, L. J.
Judd, Miss Martha Ellen

K.
Kinnermer, Charles
Keeling, Singleton 2
Campfer, George
Kile, Miss
Kimer, Nicholas
Kavana, Thomas
Ketner, Miss A. E.

L.
Lindsay, Mrs. Mary Ann
Lucket, C.
Langfield, James
Leedy, P. S.
Lindsay, Isaac
Link, Harvey
Long, Wm.
Lewis, Elizabeth
Lucas, Benedict
Lard, Josiah
Long, Jackson
Lewis, Richard
Lockwood, Miss Abby

M.
Myers, C. P.
Martin, Wm.
Murry, Samuel
McClung, S. H. 2
Maunce, John
Marshall, T. S.
McCormick, A.
McMurray, Samuel
Marsh, Dan
Mock, Henry
Miller, James
Malone, Dr. Jas. J.
Maguire, Miss S.
McDaniel, Dr. E.
Morrison, Miss Anna
Morrison, Joseph
Martin, B.
Morris, Samuel
Miles, Mrs. Eliza
McDonald, John 3
McLemore, Joseph Y.
Mallory, Valentine R.
Martin, Shelby
McComas, Elisha
Martin, Thos. H.
McDaniel, Rev. Wm.
McEntice, Daniel
Mars, Mary E.
Muhard, John

N.
Nelson, R. S.
Nichols, R. H. 3

O.
Overmyer & Green
Owens, Presby
Ogden, James

P.
Pearson, Mrs. Harriett
Paist, Wm.
Pearce, Joshua (Lawful Heirs of)
Palmer, Jonathan
Powers, Herman 2
Penick, Robert
Payton, Zafariah
Parker, Charles

Q.
Quimby, Milton A.

R.
Rise, E.
Roundtree, John
Rench, Mrs. E.
Richardson, Jesse
Reau, Henry 2
Ross, John
Russell, Peter
Roberts, E.
Rummerfield, Peter
Robertson, Miss Julia
Randall, Thomas
Randall, Richard

S.
Smith, John B.
Smith, Jeremiah
Shank, Samuel
Simpson, Gilmer
Smith, Robertis
Smith, Charles
Snyder, Cornelius
Sanders, Eliza
Stringer, Thomas
Smith, Colby
Shirrell, Bayler
Shores, Levi
Strong, Syrus
Sprawler, J. B.
Shunk, M.
Sells, Miss Harriett
Sanders, Mrs. Mary

T.
Thuron, Mrs.
Taylor, Thos. O. 3
Thompson, Geo. H. & Co.
Tenner, John
Taber, De Lorma B.
Tredgen, J. B.
Trimble, Rev. M. R.
Thomas, J.
Thornton, Wm.
Turner, James
Thomas, John R.
Tomlinson, James
Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth

V.
Vernottan, Daniel

W.
Whittel, Elizabeth Jane
Webb, John J.
Wood, Freeman,
Webb, Wm.
Wrile, Lewis
Wall, Miss Mary
Ward, Miss Emsy
Webber, John A.
West, Francis
Williams, Mrs. O.
Willbanks, D. P.
Witheron, or Alva Graves
Walters, W.
Wright, Samuel
Walker, G. W.
White, James
Wells, Col. J. B.
Wilson, James
Walls, Richard
Warner, W. C., M. D.
Walker, Mrs. Martha
Wheelooey, S. M.

J. R. DILLER, Post Master.

August 6, 1847.

COMSTOCK & CO.'S MEDICINES.

ALL of the following articles, which have obtained unrivalled popularity, can be had only in Springfield of Wallace & Diller and C. F. Hughes; in Jacksonville, of Ayres & Co; and in Vandalia, of E. Capps.

CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, the original and only genuine article. It is a sovereign remedy for the following diseases, viz: Piles, erysipelas, sore eyes and nipples, white swellings, barber's itch, salt rheum, tic dolareux, corns, burns, scalds, pains in the back and side, rheumatism, bites, old sores, frosted feet, sprains, bruises, &c. Though we have named various affections, experience has taught us that they are not many; and it is warranted to cure any of the above complaints, or all pay is absolutely refused for it. Now will you try it on these terms? or continue to suffer, as you please.

COMSTOCK & CO'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.—It is the only article that will effectually purify the blood. Those who have been imposed on in the used of calomel will find sure relief from it. Price, 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per dozen. For same size, others charge $1 per bottle. This article has cured scrofula of 20 years standing, after most all other articles have failed. Ask for Comstock's, and take no other.

HAYS' LINIMENT, the genuine article, with Comstock & Co.'s name on it.

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE will color the hair dark brown or jet black, and not stain the skin: warranted to do this.

DR. McNAIR'S ACCOUSTIC OIL, the only cure for Deafness and all complaints of the ear. It has repeatedly cured deafness of 10, 15, and 20 years standing; and those who were obliged to use ear trumpets have thrown them aside, being made perfectly well by the use of one bottle of the genuine oil. Price, $1 per flask.

BALM OF COLUMBIA, the only genuine, with Comstock & Co.'s name on it. To the bald and grey, provided you have lost your hair, or if the same is falling out, the Balm of Columbia will be found a sovereign remedy. Dandruff and scurf will be entirely removed by its use. Those whose heads are turning grey are positively assured that this article often restores the hair to its original color, as its object is to cleanse the fluid to flow in, which the delicate hair-tube is filled, the absence of which is the only cause of grey hairs. This article has restored the hair to thousands who for many years were bald, and ladies who are desirous of procuring or keeping a rich growth of luxuriant hair should never be without the genuine Balm of Columbia. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

SICK HEADACHE, OR NERVOUS BILIOUS HEADACHE. More persons are afflicted with this painful disease and suffer more with it than any other complaint, for the reason that it is never considered dangerous, and for which a physician can seldom prescribe a remedy. Now we can assure those afflicted with this complaint, that Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy is a never failing cure, and is more extensively used than any other medicine for that purpose. It removes all the bile and acidity from the stomach, and is a sure preventive of that disease so common to this climate—Bilious Fever and Ague.

CONSUMPTION. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup is the most effectual medicine in use for any and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. The most obstinate will be removed; and cases of consumption, which have been considered incurable, have in thousands of instances been permanently cured by its use. A cold brings on a cough; a cough brings on consumption. A word to the wise may be sufficient. Try this article.

CAUTION. Buy the above articles only of authorized agents.

To Country Merchants.—A complete assortment of Comstock & Co.'s articles can be had at 69 Second st., St. Louis, at New York prices. Call at the above establishment, and become agents for the original and only genuine Pain Extractor and other articles, that you may make from 50 to 100 per cent. on them.

june 4—6m

REVISED STATUTES OF 1845, FOR TWO DOLLARS.—The American State Papers, in five large quarter volumes, for sale by order of the last Legislature. H. S. COOLEY,

June 31—1w Ex-officio State Librarian.

LIST OF LANDS

LIST OF LANDS and other real estate situated in the county of Logan, and State of Illinois, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1846.

Township nineteen North, Range one West.

Owners' Names.	Description.	Sec.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
J. G. Woodard,	pt nw sw	14	20	30	68
same	pt e hf sw	15	40	120	78
same	nw se	15	40	120	78
same	w hf sw	22	60	240	1 56
J. W. Woodard,	pt nw nw	27	24	102	60
J. B. Loose & S. Stover,	e hf ne	31	80	240	1 56
same	w hf nw	31	80	240	1 56
James F. Reed,	w hf sw	32	80	240	1 56

Township twenty North, Range one West.

H. F. Barrett,	e hf ne	6	81¾	273	1 76

Township twenty-one North, Range one West.

Zebalon Cantrill,	se se	25	40	275	1 76
John McIntire,	nw sw	25	40	120	78
Moses L. Knapp,	e hf ne	25	80	240	1 56
George Evans,	e hf sw	25	80	240	1 56
same	e hf se	29	80	240	1 56
N. B. Sprague,	w hf nw	30	79½	235	1 56
Ezekiel Hedge,	se sw	31	40	120	78
George Evans,	w hf ne	31	80	240	1 56

Township seventeen North, Range two West.

S. Loyd,	nw nw	6	35¾	114	74
same	nw sw	6	35¾	114	71

Township eighteen North, Range two West.

Christen Winters,	se sw	4	40	120	78
David Wilter,	nw qr	5	160	480	3 12
Moses L. Knapp,	w hf nw	6	78¾	280	1 48
Hose M. Clair,	ne qr	15	160	480	3 12
same	e hf sw	15	80	240	1 56
same	w hf se	15	80	240	1 56
Ninian W. Edwards,	sw se	17	40	120	78
same	se sw	17	40	120	78
same	nw ne	20	40	120	78
same	ne nw	20	40	120	78

Township nineteen North, Range two West.

J. F. Bell,	ne qr	28	160	480	3 12
same	nw qr	28	160	480	3 12
A. Vandeventer,	e hf sw	29	80	240	1 56
J. Bell,	w hf nw	29	80	240	1 56
A. Vandeventer,	ne nw	32	40	120	78
David Witter,	w hf nw	33	80	240	1 56

Township twenty North, Range two West.

Nath'n B. Sprague,	sw ne	5	42	126	61
Huben B. Ewing,	se se	6	40	120	78
N. B. Sprague,	e hf nw	17	80	240	1 56
J. Howard,	sw qr	19	160	480	3 12

Township twenty-one North, Range two West.

John Funk,	ne ne	1	40	120	78
same	sw ne	1	40	120	78
same	nw pt ne sw	1	24	130	88
N. B. Sprague,	w hf ne	9	80	240	1 56
O. C. Nye,	w hf sw	10	80	240	1 59
James Farn,	w hf nw	13	80	240	1 56
Samuel C. Clark,	e hf nw	17	80	240	1 56
V. N. Edwards,	w hf sw	20	80	240	1 56
James Farn,	e hf sw	24	80	240	1 59

Township twenty-two North, Range two West.

J. A. Whitman,	ne nw	33	40	120	78

Township seventeen North, Range three West.

Wm. H. Cast,	ne ne	2	39½	118	76
Thomas Hogan,	e hf ne	10	80	240	1 56
same	w hf ne	10	80	240	1 56
same	se sw	11	40	120	78

Township eighteen North, Range three West.

Wm. W. Sanford,	lt no 2 ne	16	80	240	1 56
same	lt no 3 nw	16	80	240	1 56
same	lt no 1 nw	16	80	240	1 56
same	lt no 6 sw	16	80	240	1 56
same	lt no 7 se	16	80	240	1 56
same	lt no 8 se	16	80	240	1 56
N. W. Edwards,	in nw cr w hf se	26	20	60	39

Township nineteen North, Range three West.

Preston Pendelton,	s hf nw nw	1	20	80	52
James M. Clark,	se nw	7	40	120	78
James Bell,	e hf sw	8	80	240	1 56
Alexander Hamilton	se qr	8	160	480	3 12
same	s hf	8	320	960	6 25
James Bell,	w hf nw	17	80	240	1 56
Philip Sueter,	w hf lt no 2 sw	19	73¼	219	1 41
same	s hf lt no 2 nw	19	73¾	221	1 43

Township twenty North, Range three West.

David Uahar,	w hf sw	3	80	240	1 56
same	w hf nw	10	80	240	1 56
O. C. Nye,	e hf sw	11	80	240	1 56
N. B. Sprague,	w hf nw	13	80	240	1 56
Samuel Clark,	e hf sw	14	80	240	1 59

Township twenty-one North, Range three West.

N. B. Sprague,	e hf ne	1	80	240	1 56
James Farn,	w hf nw	13	80	240	1 56
N. B. Sprague,	e hf ne	21	80	240	1 56
same	w hf nw	21	80	240	1 56
same	e hf sw	24	80	240	1 56
same	w hf sw	24	80	240	1 56
Henry Mansfield,	w hf se	34	80	240	1 56
N. B. Sprague,	e hf sw	36	80	240	1 56

Township twenty-two North, Range three West.

same	w hf sw	36	80	240	1 56

Township eighteen North, Range four West.

Daniel B. Hill,	w hf sw	4	80	240	1 56
Trenton Ills. Co.,	undivid'd hf se	8	80	240	1 56
same	sw qr	9	160	480	3 12

Township nineteen North, Range four West.

Wm. Hickman,	w hf se	9	80	240	1 56
Robert F. Evans,	w hf nw	13	80	240	1 56
Green Hill,	lt no 16 sw	16	20	80	52
John W. Paterson	n end e hf se	16	24	72	46
Joseph Walper	e hf nw	20	80	240	1 56
James H. Long,	sw qr	25	160	480	3 12
same	e hf se qr	28	80	240	1 36
Moses L. Knapp,	se ne	28	40	120	78
Townsend J Payton	w hf nw	29	80	240	1 56
John Griggs,	w hf sw	32	80	240	1 56

Township twenty North, Range four West.

Jacob Webber,	[illegible]	4	32	93	63
Homer & S. C. Peck	nw nw	7	40	125	78
Samuel G. Wright,	e hf nw	14	80	240	1 56
same	w hf nw	14	80	240	1 56
John M. Stoutant,	w hf nw	17	80	240	1 56

Township twenty-one North, Range four West.

Horace P Johnson,	w hf se	8	80	240	1 56
Nathaniel Coffin,	w hf se	28	80	240	1 56
John P. Cangar,	ne ne	31	40	120	78
same	w hf ne	32	80	240	1 56
Jacob Webber,	nw sw	32	40	120	78

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF CAMDEN.

Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.
8	3	5	27	6	27	5	67
6	11	6	33	5	27	7	67
7	11	7	33	2	29	8	67
6	15	8	39	1	31	1	69
8	17	3	51	2	31	2	68
5	19	9	52	5	31	3	68
8	21	4	56	6	31	4	65
3	22	5	56	3	32	5	65
3	23	4	57	7	32	7	68
4	23	3	58	1	33	8	68
1	24	6	59	3	35	9	68
2	24	6	60	4	35	10	68
3	24	8	60	6	35	1	71
1	26	10	65	3	38	2	71
2	26	1	67	7	38	3	71
3	26	2	67	8	39	4	71
7	26	3	67	5	71	3	80
8	26	4	67	6	71	4	90
7	71	5	80	5	80	3	135
8	71	6	80	1	89	4	135
9	71	7	80	2	89	5	135
10	71	8	90	3	89	6	135
1	74	9	80	4	89	7	135
2	74	10	90	5	89	8	135
3	74	1	92	6	89	9	135
4	74	2	92	7	89	10	136
5	74	3	92	8	89	1	136
6	74	4	92	9	89	2	136
7	74	5	92	10	89	3	136
8	74	6	92	1	90	4	136
9	74	7	92	2	90	5	136
10	74	8	92	6	136	1	141
1	80	9	92	7	136	2	141
2	80	10	92	8	136	3	141
3	80	1	135	9	136	4	141
3	80	2	135	10	136	5	141
6	141	2	142	6	142	4	141
7	141	3	142	9	142	5	144
8	141	4	142	10	142	6	144
9	141	5	142	1	144	7	144
10	141	6	142	2	144	8	144
1	142	7	143	3	144	9	144
						10	144

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

5	49	8	49	29	41	32	41
6	49	9	49	30	41	39	42
7	49	28	41	31	41	42	39
		57	42	69	42	62	48

LOTS IN ADDITION TO MIDDLETOWN.

Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.
2	36	3	57	4	36	4	57
1	44	6	51	3	56	2	66
2	44	7	51	6	56	4	66
3	44	1	52	7	56	1	69
4	44	2	52	8	56	2	69
5	44	7	52	2	57	3	69
7	44	8	52	6	57	4	69
8	44	1	53	7	57	1	70
5	47	2	53	4	58	2	70
6	47	4	55	1	65	3	70
7	47	5	55	5	65	4	70
8	47	8	55	8	65	1	71
6	50	1	56	1	66	4	71
4	73	2	56	2	66	3	73

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF MT. PULASKI.

3	1	2	14	11	24	11	32
9	3	3	18	13	24	12	32
6	4	3	21	4	26	2	34
8	7	4	21	6	26	6	35
10	9	3	23	8	26	5	41
5	10	5	22	1	28	8	41
				10	44	1	45

SHIELD'S ADDITION TO MT. PULASKI.

1	1	10	1	6	9	9	7
2	1	11	1	7	10	10	7
3	1	12	1	2	7	11	7
5	1	3	2	4	7	12	7
5	1	6	2	5	7	1	10
6	1	7	2	6	7	4	10
7	1	3	2	6	7	5	10
8	1	10	2	7	8	8	10
9	1	11	2	8	8	9	10
						12	10

LOTS IN THE TOWN OF BLOOMINGDALE.

10	13	6	31	12	35	7	48
11	13	9	31	5	41	11	48
9	15	10	31	6	41	12	48
10	15	11	31	1	44	5	49
11	10	12	31	2	44	6	49
12	15	5	33	3	44	9	49
7	29	6	33	4	44	10	49
2	31	5	34	3	45	9	51
1	31	6	34	4	45	10	51
3	31	7	35	5	45	9	53
5	31	8	35	6	45	10	53
5	31	11	35	3	46	1	56

LOTS IN BLOOMINGDALE.—Continued.

Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.
2	56	18	56	2	60	12	61
3	56	9	56	3	60	1	62
4	56	10	56	4	60	2	62
5	56	11	56	3	61	3	62
6	46	12	56	4	61	4	62
7	56	1	60	1	61	5	62
						6	62

OUT LOTS TO BLOOMINGDALE.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

SMITHFIELD'S ADDITION TO BLOOMINGDALE.

Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.	Lot.	Block.
2	1	3	4	3	8	5	11
3	1	5	5	4	9	2	13
6	1	2	6	6	9	3	13
2	2	3	6	2	10	4	13
5	2	3	7	4	10	6	13
1	3	6	7	6	10	1	14
2	4	[illegible]	8	6	11	5	15
				2	16	3	16

The valuation of each of the foregoing town lots is $5, and the tax on each is 3¼ cents.

I, EZEKIEL BOWMAN, Sheriff and Ex-officio Collector of the county of Logan, and State of Illinois, do hereby give notice that I will apply to the Circuit Court of Logan county, at the next term thereof, to be holden at the court-house, in the town of Camden, in said county and State, on the twentieth day of September next, for judgment against the above described lands and town lots for the taxes, interest and cost due thereon, for the year 1846; and also, for an order to sell the said lands and town lots for the satisfaction thereof, and that on the fourth Tuesday next succeeding the day fixed by law for the commencement of the said term of the Circuit Court, all the lands and lots against which judgment shall be pronounced, and for the sale of which an order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the court house, in the town aforesaid, for the amount of taxes, interest and cost due thereon. Said sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

EZEKIEL BOWMAN, Sheriff & Ex. Col.

We do hereby certify that the above lists of lands and other real estate, situated in the county of Logan, and State of Illinois, on which taxes remain due and unpaid, for the year 1846, was published in the Illinois State Register, a weekly newspaper, published in the city of Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois, on the 6th day of August, 1847, and that the number of transcripts correspond with the number of papers distributed for that week; and, also, that we have complied with the laws of the State in the distribution of said papers.

We further certify that the above lists were carefully compared with the original, and were found correct; that the number of tracts and town lots accurately correspond, and that the original lists were literally followed in this publication.

LANPHIER & WALKER.

Springfield, August 6, 1847.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

PERSONS, irrespectively, who are indebted to late firm of Walters & Weber, and also the estate of William Walters, are hereby notified that all claims that remain due and unpaid at the close of the Constitutional Convention, will be placed in the hands of the proper officers in their respective counties, for collection. Duty requires the above to be carried into effect. Sangamon county citizens not excepted.

The books and accounts can be seen at Every Body's Store, east of Capitol.

ANNI. WALTERS, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS LEWIS, }
THOMAS LEWIS,
Aug. 6. Agent of Walters & Weber.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrators of the estate of Thomas D. Travis, deceased, will attend before the Probate court of Macon county, at his office, in Decatur, on the first Monday of October next, for the purpose of adjusting claims against said estate. All persons having claims are hereby notified and requested then and there to present them for adjustment.

JAMES D. CAMPBELL, } Adm'rs.
[aug. 6—1w] JOHN D. TRAVIS, }

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that we have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Withrow, deceased, of Sangamon county, and shall attend before the court of probate for said county, at the office of the probate justice of peace thereof, in Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of October next, A. D. 1847, at ten o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.

MATTHEW WITHROW, } Adm'rs.
[aug. 6—1w] HARVEY WITHROW. }

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Brit, deceased, late of McDonough county, and state of Illinois, to present the same for settlement and adjustment before the court of probate of said county, at his office, in the town of Macomb, on the first monday in November next, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment.

aug. 6—4w JOHN GIPSON, Adm'r.

Electic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE next fall and winter course of lectures commences in this Institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately succeeded by the spring and summer session, which also, continues for four months. A gratuitous preliminary course commences on the first Monday in October, and continues one month.

	Tickets.
B. L. Hill, M D, Anatomy and Operative Surgery,	$10 00
L. E. Jones, M D, Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Botany,	10 00
J. H. Oliver, M D, Chemistry and Pharmacy,	10 00
W. Beach, M D, Surgery and Clinical Medicine,	10 00
A. H. Baldridge, M D, Obstetricks and Diseases of Women and Children,	10 00
J. R. Buchanan, M D, Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,	10 00
T. V. Morrow, M D, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine,	10 00

Matriculation Ticket, $3. Use of Library, $2. Graduation Fee, $10. Demonstrator's Ticket, $3, optional.

$100 paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received for tuition in full of one student. Or $50 paid by the 1st of October next, will secure all the tickets for one full course; the Demonstrator's ticket, use of Library and Matriculation ticket excepted. The Institute received its charter in 1845. The College edifice is situated at the corner of Court and Plumb Sts. The course of instruction will embrace every thing of value known and taught in the Old Medical Colleges, as well as the Reformed and Botanical School of Medicine. Six or seven lectures will be given Daily. Board from $2 50 to $3 00 per week. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary term of study, must have attended two full courses in some legally incorporated Medical College, the last of which must be in this or one course after four years' practice.

All letters soliciting further information, or containing money for the Faculty, must be addressed to the undersigned, (post paid.) Notes of solvent banks of the States in which the students reside, will be received in payment of fees.

T. V. MORROW, M. D.,
Aug. 6. *Dean of the Faculty.*

Dr. Murphy's Sugar Coated Vegetable Anti-Billious and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THESE Pills are composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and contain not one particle of calomel or mercury, in any form, nor any mineral substance whatever, and may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, and by all ages, without any fear of the sad consequences often attending mercurial and mineral preparations. Persons exposed to changes of weather or climate—travelers, emigrants, seamen, soldiers, &c.—are recommended to provide themselves with a supply of these Pills. Their extraordinary efficacy in those complaints which prevailed in our Southern and Western States during the summer months, and particularly along the banks of the rivers, lakes, and ponds, and in those sections where the land is not all cleared up and drained, might be seen from the piles of letters received by the proprietor, which have been addressed to him by those who are grateful for the benefit derived from the use of his Pills. ☞ Price 25 cents.

Dr. Murphy's sugar coated vegetable Anti-fever Pills.

For the immediate and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever and all other Fevers.

Prepared by Wm. H. Murphy, M. D., 384, Pearl St. N. Y. To whom all orders for the pills must be addressed (*Post Paid.*) ☞ Price only 50 cents per box.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward!

I will give five hundred dollars to any person who will produce, at a less cost, a better, more innocent, and more perfect cure for Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, than Dr. Murphy's *Sugar Coated Vegetable Anti-Fever Pills.* I will give two hundred and fifty dollars to any person who will show a single case where any injurious effects have attended these pills. They are warranted in all cases to cure Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, when taken according to the directions accompanying them.

WM. H. MURPHY, M. D.

Cough Lozenges.

Every family in the United States should keep a supply of Dr. Hull's *Cough Lozenges* in the house, not only as a preventative medicine against the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but as an effectual remedy, in all cases of coughs, colds, spitting of the blood, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, asthma, whooping cough, emaciation, and general debility. Remember that this medicine is not a mere palliation, but is all-powerful in removing all diseases of the chest and lungs, leading to consumption and death. ☞ Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges,

Are a preparation that never fail to remove worms from children or adults. Children will cry for them as they would candy.

We suggest to all persons having children, when they suspect them of being troubled with worms to give these Lozenges a trial. The fact of their having cured upwards of forty thousand cases, puts them beyond doubt. ☞ Price 25 cents per box.

⁂ Please remember the name, and get Dr. Hull's Lozenges, as no others before the public contain the virtues of his medicine.

Who would be troubled with that distressing complaint, the *tooth-ache,* when it can be speedily cured without pain or extracting?

Dr. Lacount's Tooth-Ache Elixir

Never fails to cure all cases of the tooth-ache, when it arises from a decayed state of the teeth. It is simple in its application, harmless in its effects, and thousands who have used it, have declared they would not be without this remedy, if it cost ten dollars per vial. It is not a catch-penny preparation, but actually does what it purposes to accomplish. ☞ Sold at 25 cents per vial.

For sale in Springfield, Ill., by
Aug. 6.—3m BIRCHALL & GOUDY.

Z. P. Cabiness, M. D.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Springfield and its vicinity. Office opposite the State Register Office.

June 15, 1846.

Latest from Mexico.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TAMPICO.

From the N. O. Delta Extra of the 23d instant.

The steamship New Orleans, Captain Auld, arrived this morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th, Tampico on the 18th, and Brazos St. Jago on the 20th inst.—Capt. Auld reports that Gen. Pierce left Vera Cruz on the morning of the 14th inst., with 2500 men, and a train of 150 baggage wagons. The N. O. arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 15th inst., and the captain was informed by Col. Gates, that Col. De Russy, with a detachment of Louisiana Volunteers, and part of Capt. Wise's company of artillery, Capt. Boyd, with one company of infantry, amounting in all to 116 or 120 men and officers, left by the way of the river on the 8th inst., for the purpose of relieving the American prisoners, and landed 60 miles up the river, from the steamers Undine and Mary Summers, without seeing an enemy, and the boats returned to Tampico at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 15th inst.

An express arrived at Tampico from Col. De Russy, stating that they had been permitted to move on uninterruptedly until they got into a narrow pass near Huejutla, when they were surrounded by 1200 or 1400 men, under Gen. Garay. Col. De Russy's command had suffered considerable loss, but with the assistance of Capt. Wise's artillery, they had cut their way to the river and there waited for reinforcements.

Col. Gates despatched the New Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four companies of infantry. He had also sent the steamboats Undine and Mary Summers up the river with 150 men to Col. De Russy's assistance.

The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th at 2 o'clock, P. M., and found the city in a state of excitement. Gen. Pierce had marched out as above stated, and encamped about ten miles from the city, when the advance guard came in and reported a heavy force of Mexicans at the National Bridge, who were marching towards the city. Every thing was got ready for action. The shipping was removed from between the castle and the city. Gen. Pierce reinforced his command with 700 men, making in all 3,200 men. In consequence of this difficulty, the requisition from Col. Gates on Col. Wilson could not be complied with. The New Orleans had on board 25 mariners, from the U. S. sloop Saratoga, on the morning of the 17th inst., and sailed for Tampico, previous to which Gen. Pierce had marched out to meet the enemy. The New Orleans arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 18th. A detachment which had gone up the river had returned and reported as follows, as near as we could ascertain:

The troops under Col. De Russy had marched within seven miles of Huejutla on the morning of the 12th, when the Mexicans commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt. Wise got his piece of artillery [illegible], after receiving six or eight rounds of grape, which cut a lane through their line, they gave way and fled to the chaparral. The Americans continued fighting their way back along the road towards the river, at intervals, until the morning of the 16th, when they were relieved by a reinforcement of 150 men. They returned to Tampico at a late hour on the 18th, with a loss of twenty killed, ten wounded, and two missing. Among the number was Capt. Boyd, who fell in the first charge, with three balls through his body; also, his first Lieutenant, who fell mortally wounded, and was left dying on the field.

Col. De Russy had several balls through his coat—Capt. Wise had his horse shot from under him. The men and officers fought bravely. The names of the officers from Louisiana who accompanied De Russy are not recollected. The Mexican loss was reported by a Lieutenant to be 150 killed and 120 wounded. The Americans, also, lost twelve or fifteen horses and 60 pack mules.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 13th inst., says:

A private express arrived here night before last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from Generals Cadwallader and Pillow's trains. The express left Puebla on the 3d inst., and brought private letters dated the same day.—News had been received the day previous from Mexico, that three commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist, at San Martin Tesmelucan, eight leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet on the 4th of July. The express rider met with Generals Cadwallader and Pillow, and their respective commands, at Perote. They had been attacked at La Hoya, and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trains had arrived in Perote; which place, a correspondent says, they were to leave on the 9th inst.

"We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 2d. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the commissioners. He also says that the Peace party has become so considerable in the Capital, that he thinks that Santa Anna (who is always on the side of the strongest) will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace. The Mexicans were still fortifying the city of Mexico, but the means of the government were so limited, that we do not doubt it will not be more than a day's work for Gen. Scott to demolish all the Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance.

"A letter from Puebla, which was written several days before the express left that place, states that there had been some sickness among our troops. We do not give our readers the whole contents of this letter, because it is full of rumors, which had not been realized at the latest dates."

According to information from the city of Mexico, received at Puebla on the 2d inst., the day before the departure of the express, the government had determined to appoint three commissioners, and that Don Manuel Edward de Gorostiza, Don Manuel Baranda and Jose Maria Tornel had been appointed to open a conference with Gen. Scott, who, on his part, had commissioned Mr. Trist to the same effect.

The second regiment of Illinois volunteers, were publicly entertained at Belleville, on Wednesday last. An immense multitude of people were present, including a large portion of the volunteers from the surrounding counties. Speeches were made by Colonel Bissell, Lieut. Colonel Morrison and others—a public dinner was prepared for all who came—and the day was given up to feasting and merriment. At night, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and there were various other demonstrations of feeling on the occasion.—*Missouri Republican* 30.

THE LATE DIFFICULTY AT HAVANA.—The two American officers who refused to pay the fine imposed on them by the authorities, for an alleged breach of the sanitary regulations—Lieut. Twiggs, aid-de-camp to Gen. Twiggs, and Lieut J. H. Jones, of the marines—came passengers by the Selina. It appears that these officers, after consulting with the American consul, paid the fine of $200 each, under protest, and were released, being anxious to be on the theatre of war, to which they were on their way.

FORCES UNDER GEN. SCOTT.—The Washington Union of the 20th, learns "at the Adjutant General's office that more than seven thousand troops (new regiments, and re-organized companies of the old) have been sent to reinforce the army under Major General Scott; and that official reports have been received, which show that nearly 5,000 had arrived at Vera Cruz between the 24th of May and 26th of June, and which, we understand, have been pushed forward to join the advancing column of the army with all practicable expedition. The entire force in advance of Vera Cruz, operating in the interior, and moving in the direction of the capital, exceeds 15,000."

It has been decided in New Orleans that a volunteer is not reliable to arrest for debt.

HENRY R. POMEROY,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
North-west corner Public Square,

HAS just received a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Perfumeries, Best Wines, Brandies, Surgical and Dental Instruments, etc.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine. They consist in part of—

Gums of all kinds,	Hypo Suph Soda,
Hydriodate potass,	Iodine,
Acid Acetic,	Iodide Sulphur,
" Benzoic,	Proto Iodide Iron,
" Citric,	Bin "
" Hydrocyanic,	Jujube paste, extra
" Muriatic,	Kreosote,
" Oxalic,	Oils of all kinds,
" Sulphuric,	Piperine,
" Tartaric,	Quicksilver—Quinine,
Balsams,	Roots of all kinds, for Botanics,
Bark extract of Red Lima,	Ergot,
Blue Mass,	Syrups of all kinds, especially an excellent article of Lemon Syrup,
Citrate Iron, Quinine, Morphia,	
Dovers powder,	Strychnine,
Emetine,	Sal Soda,
Extracts of all kinds,	Trusses of all sorts,
Denarcotised Opium,	Ointments,
Morphine Sulphate,	Hydrag Cum Creta,
" Acetate,	Wine Colchicum,
" Muriate,	Phosphorus,
Veratrine,	Caustic potass,
Valerianate Quinine,	Carmine, No. 1, and Am.

Dental and Surgical Instruments, of the first quality, viz: Lancets Army spring, do. thumb, do. Evans' do. thumb, do. Am. spring, do. German; tooth keys ivory, do. ebony, do. forceps S. and C., extra T. curved, do. D. U. C. molar, pocket tooth keys, elevators, Dewey's forceps, do. scissors, uectis and hook. Pocket case instruments, manufactured by the celebrated Goulding, spring back, Nos. 1, extra, and 2. Syringes of all kinds, very fine. Combs; nail, hair and flesh brushes.

N. B. All kinds of patent medicines, such as Wistar's Balsam, Carpenter's Sarsaparilla and Buchu, Cholrine tooth wash, etc.

☞Country physicians and merchants, are respectfully invited to call and examine, as he will give them better bargains than can be had at any establishment in the city.

Springfield, may 14, '47.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS, candle sticks, and castors, a few choice articles, just received by
june 4 CHATTERTON & BRO.

LADIES everywhere are respectfully invited to call at EVERY BODY'S STORE, and examine such a stock of Flower Pots as never before graced our city.
july 9 LEWIS.

CARD CASES, silver, pearl, and shell, a beautiful article, for sale by
june 4 CHATTERTON & BRO.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

TWO Journeymen Cabinet Makers can find steady employment with liberal wages, by applying by letter or otherwise to D. E. RUCKEL.
Shop South of the Post Office. [July 9]

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of Robert Richardson jr., deceased, will attend before the court of Probate of Christian county, at Taylorville, on the first Monday in the Month of September next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified and requested to exhibit them for adjustment.
july 23—4w. ISAAC RICHARDSON, Adm'r.

State of Illinois—Logan County.
In Logan Circuit Court to September Term, A. D. 1847.
Colby Knapp, for the use of Martin Thayer,
vs.
Joseph W. Gregory and Anna Maria Gregory.
BILL TO FORECLOSE.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of said county, and that Joseph W. Gregory and Anna Maria Gregory, the defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of the State of Illinois, so that process cannot be served on them, notice is therefore given to you, the said Joseph W. Gregory and Anna Maria Gregory, that a suit is pending in the circuit court, in the county aforesaid, on the chancery side thereof, wherein Colby Knapp, for the use of Martin Thayer, is plaintiff and you are defendants; that a subpœna in chancery has been issued against you in said cause, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at the court house, in the town of Camden, on the 20th day of September, 1847.
july 23—4w JAMES PRIMM, Cl'k.

State of Illinois—Logan County.
In Logan Circuit Court, to September Term, A. D. 1847.
A. Champion, complainant.
vs.
James N. Hume, defendant.
BILL TO FORECLOSE.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the office of the clerk of the Logan circuit court, that James N. Hume, the defendant in the above entitled cause, is a non-resident of the state of Illinois, so that process cannot be served on him, notice is therefore given to you, the said James N. Hume, that a suit is pending in the circuit court, in the county and State aforesaid, on the chancery side thereof, wherein A. Champion is complainant and you are defendant; that a subpœna in chancery has been issued in said cause, returnable to the first day of the next term of the said circuit court, to be holden at the court-house, in the town of Camden, commencing on the 20th day of September, 1847.
july 23—4w JAMES PRIMM, Cl'k.

ESTATE OF JAMES BIRKS.—Notice is hereby given, that I shall appear before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Logan county, Illinois, at his office, in Camden, on Monday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1847, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of James Birks, deceased, when and where all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased will present their claims in writing for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned.
july 9—4w* JOHN TURNER, Ex'tor.

State of Illinois—Christian County.
In Circuit Court to November Term, 1847.
Hiram Rountree, Plaintiff.
vs.
Marion Nelson, Rebecca Nelson and John P. Nelson, her husband, James Harris, Silas Harris, Emily Katharine Harris, (infant) Salley Harris, (widow of Isaac Harris, deceased) Defendants.
PETITION FOR PARTITION AND DOWER.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Christian county, that three of the above defendants named in the above entitled suit, to wit: Marion Nelson, John P. Nelson and Rebecca Nelson, reside out of the State of Illinois; therefore, notice is hereby given to you the said above named defendants, Marion Nelson, Rebecca Nelson and John P. Nelson, (her husband) that process of summons against all the said defendants in the above entitled suit named, and in favor of said above named plaintiff, hath issued out of the Clerk's office of said court, returnable on the first Monday in November next, at the term of the said court, to be then holden at the court-house, in Taylorville, in and for said county of Christian, in which court said above entitled suit, for partition of the west half of the north west quarter of section 32, township 13 north, range one west; also, the east half of the south east quarter of section 30, township 13 north, range two west, in said county, is now pending. Now, unless you, the said Marion Nelson, Rebecca Nelson and John P. Nelson, shall be and appear before our said court, at the court-house, in Taylorville, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in and for said county, on the first Monday in the month of November next, and shall answer or plead to said plaintiff's petition, the same may be taken for confessed and judgment thereon entered accordingly.
july 9—4w. H. M. VANDEVEER, Cl'k.

State of Illinois—Macoupin County.
In Macoupin Circuit Court, to September Term, 1847.
Josiah W. Richards and Margaret, his wife, James Phillips, Francis M. Burnham and Harriet, his wife, Complainants.
vs.
Nathaniel Phillips, Samuel R. Smith and Abby H., his wife, Charles Phillips, Nathaniel H. Phillips, Mary E. Phillips, Gustavus Phillips, unknown child of Charles Phillips, deceased, and Elizabeth Phillips, widow of said Charles Phillips, deceased, Defendants.
PETITION FOR PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing by affidavit on file in the office of the [illegible], that each and every one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, are non-residents of the State of Illinois, and that the said complainants having filed their petition herein, and subpœna having been duly issued according to law, returnable to the next term of said Circuit Court, to be holden at the court-house, in the town of Carlinville, within and for said county, on the first Monday in the month of September, 1847, notice is therefore hereby given, that unless you, the said defendants, whose non-residence appears as above, and each of you, shall personally be, and appear before said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at time and place aforesaid, and plead, demur, answer or except to said complainants' petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and entered accordingly. A. McKIMDUBOIS, Cl'k.
S. M. & L. G. Palmer, sol'rs. for compl'ts.
July 16, 1847.—6w

ESTATE OF LEWIS S. WRIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Lewis S. Wright, deceased, of Sangamon county, and shall attend before the court of Probate of said county, at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace thereof, in Springfield, on the first Monday in the month of September next, at which time and place all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same for adjustment.
july 9—4w L. B. ADAMS, Adm'r.

State of Illinois—Marion County.
The Honorable Circuit Court of said County, at its August Term, A. D. 1847.
Elisha Wadlow,
vs.
O. Hinton, Frink, Cluggage, S. Root, & Company.
ATTACHMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Elisha Wadlow did on the 16th day of February, 1847, sue out before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county an attachment against the goods and chattles of O. Hinton & Company, for the sum of three hundred dollars, returnable on the first day of the next term of the Circuit Court of Marion county, to be holden on the second Monday in August next, before which said court the said attachment is now pending, and unless the said O. Hinton and company shall appear on the return day of said attachment and plead to the same, judgment will be entered and the property attached will be sold to satisfy said demand.
july 9—4w. W. W. PACE, Cl'k.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Wm. Durlin, late of the county of Christian and State of Illinois, deceased, are hereby required to present them before the Probate Justice for said county, at his office, in Taylorville, on the first Monday of September next for adjustment.
july 16—4w. JESSE MURPHY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice, that at the next term of the Circuit Court, to be holden at the court-house, in Taylorville, on the first Monday in November next, I shall apply to said court for an order to sell all the right, title and estate, which Henry Hardin, late of said Christian county, deceased, had or now has, in and to the following real estate, situated in said county, viz: The east half of the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in town thirteen (13) north, of range two (2) west; the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in town fourteen (14) north, of range three (3) west; and also, in lot two, (2) in block twenty-two, (22) and lot two (2) in block twenty-seven, (27) in Taylorville, for the payment of the remaining debts, against the estate of the said Henry Hardin, deceased, when and where they can be heard, if they have any objections.
july 16—4w. JESSE MURPHY, Adm'r.

ESTATE OF JAMES SMITH.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of James Smith, deceased, will attend before the Probate Court of Sangamon county, on the first Monday of September next, for the purpose of adjusting claims against said estate. All persons having such claims are hereby notified and requested then and there to present them for adjustment.
July 16—4w. SAMUEL HAGGARD, Adm'r.

Exchange List and Prices Current at Every Body's Store.

THE proprietor of the above will exchange goods at cash prices for the following articles, at rates as follows:

Specie & current notes par		Wheat, prime	31
County orders	do	Corn, shelled	25
Auditor's warrants	85	Oats	20
City scrip	65	Bacon, sides	5½
Broken bank notes at their value		do hams	6¼
		do shoulders	4½
Wool	15 to 25	Butter	7
Beeswax	25	Cheese	6
Feathers	25	Lard	6¼
Coon skins	10 to 25	Tallow	6¼
Deer skins	10 to 18	Country soap	1½ to 3¼
Dry hides	6¼		

The sovereign people shall be advised of all important changes in the market by the public's humble servant, [July 9] THOMAS LEWIS.

PERIFOCAL SPECTACLES—100 pairs just received from the manufactory. 100 pairs perifocal glasses, for setting in your old frames. No excuse for not being able to read of nights now. Just call and see at
june 4 IVES & CURRAN'S.

EVERY BODY'S STORE.
East of the Capitol.

THE superintendent of the above concern, being constrained from a sense of duty to his constituency does with sanguine sensations of gratitude, return thank, for past favors, and with pleasing emotions, anticipates future patronage.

The question is often asked how *Lewis* sells so *low!*—It is easily answered, when you know that he buys in part at auction, a part on credit, and the balance no matter how. In the first place, he can sell low. Secondly, he is obliged to do so. Thirdly, he never goes to Boston, Philadelphia or New York, or anywhere else from our city to buy *large and beautiful hand-bills*, or pays engravers for building up *two story brick buildings* on paper, or uses up his fabric in spreading the *large eagle* before the world.

Our patriotism does not lead us to furnish ornaments to decorate log cabins, but prefer directing our energies and appropriating our feeble means to the completion of the *Alton and Springfield Rail Road*, with a view that our farmers may receive 60 per cent. or more advance on their products, thereby enabling them to convert their log cabins into stables, improve their farms with brick or frame houses, adorn their wives, daughters and sons, with the choicest of DRY GOODS; decorate their buildings with the neatest of articles; ornament their tables with china, glass, granite, queensware and cutlery; and supply their tables with GROCERIES, etc., etc., that would not disgrace the *White House*.

All of the above articles, together with boots, shoes, hats, caps, castings, iron, nails, besides almost every article kept in any store, and many articles not kept elsewhere in this city, can be had as above.

When Francis and Charley will let the world know that any one, from the *workingman* down to the *Sucker* at the public crib, receive the same attention, (save the sex, that the laws of nature compel us to give preference to,) at *every body's store*.

Being young in the business, it behooves us, perhaps, to ask pardon of our neighbors for innovating upon the established custom of the age; yet we are determined, should our practice be sustained, that our prices shall remain as at present. Being adverse to the practice of puffing and advertising "cheaper than the cheapest," etc. we have only in conclusion to say, that when you examine our stock and believe you can do better elsewhere, we shall commend you for so doing; in the event you cannot, we will endeavor to give you an equivalent for your cash, and also goods at cash prices for every kind of grain, produce, hides, etc., that you may have.
THOMAS LEWIS.
Springfield, June 31, 1847.

MACKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE.
Fever and Ague.

CHILL OR THE INTERMITTENT FEVER, and the various forms of Billious Diseases, permanently cured by Dr. COLLINS MACKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE.

This great remedy, to which the public attention is particularly called, has been extensively used in the western and southwestern States, as a speedy, safe, and certain cure for AGUE and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, CHILL or INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The unexampled and complete success attending its use, and so well proven have become its wide spread victories over every form of Ague in the west, that the FEBRIFUGE is now superseding every other offered remedial agent, and looked upon as the only one that can be relied on in all stages of the disease.

The many thousands of instances where it has wrought cures, while no instance is known or can be shown of failure, warrant it in being offered as possessing the three cardinal merits, without which no medicine can be safely used in Ague cases. These merits are that its cures are SAFE, CERTAIN, and PERMANENT.

For sale by Hoadley, Phelps, & Co., wholesale agents, New York; Brinkerhoff & Penton, Chicago, Illinois; and by druggists, generally, throughout the United States.
D. FRANCIS & CO., Agents for St. Louis.

Also, by the following agents throughout the State of Illinois:

Springfield, Wallace & Diller.	Jacksonville, R. Hockenhull.
Chicago, Brinkerhoff & Penton, Wholesale Agents.	White Hall, Aaron Reno.
	Carrollton, Jas. F. Simpson.
Galena, A. Colard.	Kane, Perry & Hill.
Athens, N. J. Brown.	Jerseyville, B. Morean.
Lockport, E. E. Bush.	Alton, A. Barry & Co.
Summit, P. Kern.	Plainfield, E. G. Wright.
Say, Robert Boyd.	Joliet, Demmond & Wood.
St. Charles, Brooks & Co.	Peru, T. D. Brewster.
Elgin, J. & E. Tefits.	Marshall, John S. Dillon.
Dundee, A. Baker.	Ottawa, Thomas Bassnett.
McHenry, J. W. Smith.	Hennepin, E. F. & S. Pulsifer
Bristol, G. D. Richardson.	Lacon, Wm. Penn.
Geneva, C. Patten.	Chillicothe, M'Clure & Noite
Belvidere, S. P. Doty.	Peoria, Wm. A. Herron.
G. de Tour, W. A. House & Co.	Tremont, Nathaniel Wright.
Batavia, Lord & Wilson.	Pekin, Porter & Thompson.
Napierville, A. Keith.	Edwardsville, E. M. West.
Fort Hill, Joseph Wood.	Greenville, J. B. Drake.
Pleasant Grove, C Lossing.	Vandalia, E. Capps.
Freeport, Oscar Taylor.	Marshall, Payne, Shaw & Co.
Oswego, W. O. Parks.	Darwin, H. & J. Ross.
Aurora, Charles Hoyt.	Hutsonville, W. R. Preston.
Dixon, S. G. D. Howard.	Princeton, W. Converse.
Beardstown, T. A. Hoffman.	Nov. 13, '46—tf

TO FARMERS.
JOLIET WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscriber will keep on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTH of his own manufacture, which he proposes to exchange for wool. He will give one yard of good heavy cloth for two and a half pounds of good clean wool of the same quality; or he will work wool on the shares, as follows: Give one-half the cloth the wool may make, by receiving eight cents per yard from the customer upon his half, or all that the wool makes by receiving thirty-eight cents per yard for manufacturing. He will also manufacture for customers *Blankets, Jeans, and Flannel*, as well as *Satinet and Fulled-Cloth*.

CLOTH-DRESSING done on reasonable terms. None but the *best* workmen will be employed.

Any person going to Chicago, from the central or southern part of the State, will pass by this town; and all the subscriber wishes, to ensure a continuance of patronage, is once to have a man patronize him. Wool can be sent by water up the Illinois river, directed to J. A. Matteson, Joliet, Will county, to the care of Mr. Abrams, Peru, Ill., and it will be forwarded; where cloth will be put up in a neat and safe manner, according to the above terms, and sent in return to any part of the State, without troubling the owners to accompany it.
J. A. MATTESON.

N. B. Persons coming from a distance with a quantity of Wool to be exchanged or manufactured, if obliged to stay over night, shall be to no expense.
March 12 J. A. M.

Transylvania University.
Medical Department.

THE 28th session will open on the 1st Monday in November next, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz:

Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Thos. D. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Robt. Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.
L. M. Lawson, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
Elisha Bartlett, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
E. L. Dudley, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The cost of a full course is one hundred and five dollars, invariably in advance, in notes of good and solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is five dollars, par money. The Dissecting ticket is ten dollars. Clinical Instruction gratis to the candidates for graduation.—Boarding and lodging, including lights, at from $2 00 to $3 00 per week.
ROBT. PETER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Lexington, Ky., July 9, 1847—6w

COME AND SEE!
Spring and Summer Goods.

W. P. GRIMSLEY & CO. have received and opened their new Spring and Summer Goods, embracing the latest styles and patterns; among which may be found

Paris beraiges, organdie lawns, lawn robes, California robes, Oregon plaids, Palo Alto plaids, ginghams, lawns, prints of every style and pattern, &c.

Summer shawls, scarfs and cravats, fringes, gloves, mits, hosiery, &c.

Bonnets, parasols, sun-shades, and umbrellas, of the newest styles and patterns.

Goods for gentlemen's summer wear—such as Croton cloths, tweeds, cassimeres, linen drillings, &c.

Leghorn, palm-leaf, silk, Russia and wool hats.

A heavy stock of staple Dry Goods, comprising best domestics, shirting and sheeting, bed tickings, Kentucky 'jeans, spun cottons drillings, &c.

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, &c.

They would invite their old friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing, as they are confident they can make it to their interest to purchase of them.

WANTED—Wheat, flour barrels, and wood, delivered at the Phœnix Mill, for which the highest price will be paid. Also, feathers, beeswax, linseys, jeans, &c.
Springfield. june 4

D. E. Ruckle, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.

AT the old stand, south of the Post-office, continues to keep on hand, and make to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of good workmanship and of the BEST materials. Coffins of every size and quality constantly on hand, and furnished at any moment.—Having been engaged in the east, and for the last nine years in this city, in the undertaking business, he flatters himself that he can attend to the last duties of the dead, in a manner that will give satisfaction to the living. Graves furnished in any of the burying grounds of the city.

A new and neat hearse, with a gentle horse and careful driver, furnished to order. June 4.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

S. M. TINSLEY & CO. have on hand their usual large and well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods; among which may be found—

Ladies' dress goods of the most fashionable styles, such as rich patterns Paris beraiges, organdie lawns, lawn robes, Oregon plaids, Palo Alto plaids, ginghams, lawns, prints of the latest and richest styles, summer shawls, scarfs, cravats, fringes, gloves, hosiery, grass cloth, &c.

Bonnets, parasols, and shades, of the latest styles.

Palm-leaf, Leghorn, silk, Russia, beaver, and wool hats.

Gentlemen's summer goods, consisting of tweeds, drab de ete Lyonese and Croton cloths, linen drillings, cassimeres, &c.

A large stock of staple Dry Goods, comprising best heavy brown shirtings, bed tickings, striped shirtings, osnaburgh, Kentucky jeans, checks, spun cottons, fancy and blue drillings, &c.

Boots, shoes, slippers, embracing all kinds, sizes, and prices.

Hardware, cutlery, and queensware; tubs, buckets, and churns; saddlery, &c.

Groceries, consisting of sugar, coffee, teas, tobacco, saleratus, pepper, spices, indigo, madder, molasses, &c.

Old customers, and the public generally, are invited to give them a call, assuring them that they can give as good bargains as can be had in the city, either for cash or county produce.
Springfield. June 4

FAIR PLAY FOUNDRY CASTINGS, such as dog irons, wagon boxes, grate-bars, &c., for sale by
june 4 THO. LEWIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—None better or cheaper—no [illegible]

NO MISTAKE.
Wallace & Diller's Western Tonic, or Fever and Ague Bitters.

A CERTAIN and permanent cure for the Fever and Ague. This is one of the most powerful FEBRIFUGES known at the present time. It has been highly recommended by the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, as well as the professors of medical colleges. It has effected wonderful cures in cases of long standing, when every other remedy proved ineffectual. It is a medicine possessing great power, and when taken according to the directions, never fails to effect a cure in the most obdurate stages of the disease. It is not disagreeable to the taste, being a pleasant bitter, and it can be administered to children and persons of the weakest stomachs: it creates an appetite, and seldom requires more than one package to effect a radical cure. It is neatly put up in small packages which will make from a quart to a half gallon of strong bitters, accompanied by directions. The proprietors of this valuable medicine have withheld it from public notice entirely, although having been introduced by them for more than five years, and used in hundreds of cases with the most astonishing success. Their object in so doing was to test thoroughly its true worth, and if found wanting to cast it aside; but instead of its inefficiency, it has proved itself to be the best, surest, safest, and effectual Fever and Ague Medicine ever offered in this or any other country. The proprietors recommend it with the utmost confidence, not only for the aforesaid diseases, but all complaints arising therefrom: it strengthens and eradicates the whole system from every vestige of disease enfeebling both body and mind.

For sale only by the proprietors, Wallace & Diller, east side of the square; where every other article in the Drug business may be had at all times.
june 4

CASH FOR WHEAT.

WE will pay cash for 20,000 bushels good merchantable wheat, delivered at our store, in Springfield, or to N. P. Tinsley's at Beardstown, Ill.
May 21. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

WOOL. WOOL.

WE will purchase all good lots of Wool, for which we give the highest market price, if delivered either at Springfield, or to N. P. Tinsley & Co., Beardstown, Ills.
May 21. S. M. TINSLEY & Co.

JEWETT'S IMPROVED CARY PLOUGH.

THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish any number of the above superior plough, one and two horse, right and left hand, at their manufactory in Springfield, Ill., or at their different agencies throughout Illinois and Indiana.

The ploughs now offered are all of this year's manufacture, and possess all the late improvements. Having taken great care in selecting the materials of which they are made, and having employed the best mechanical skill in the country in their construction, the subscribers flatter themselves that the ploughs they now offer are equal, if not superior, to any heretofore manufactured by them.

The patent Cary is particularly adapted in its shape, construction and finish, to prairie lands, and all light, loamy, and adhesive soils; in all of which it scours perfectly bright. It is also the best plough in the country for breaking up stubble and foul ground, as it is almost impossible to choke it out. To those who are acquainted with the patent Cary, it is unnecessary to say any thing; but to those who are not, and wish a good plough, we say try it, and judge for yourselves. At the prices at which this plough is now sold, it is without question the cheapest sold in the country.
june 4 D. M. HITCHCOCK & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
BIRCHALL & GOUDY,

HAVING purchased the stock of drugs and medicines recently owned by Dr. Merryman, on the west side of the square, and having amply replenished the same, now offer at the same place, a stock of fresh *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Snuff, etc. etc.*

☞Physicians, Merchants, and others are invited to call, and see if they are not pleased. June 18

SILVER SPOONS, cups, sugar tongs, butter knives, and other articles in the line, manufactured and warranted pure as coin. For sale by
june 4 IVES & CURRAN.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufactory.

R. F. RUTH, south side of the public square, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of saddles, bridles, martingales, saddle-bags, whips, trunks, and harness, (the latter from $10 to $30.) All work made to order at the shortest notice. His prices are low, and his work cannot be excelled in the Springfield market. June 4

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Opposite the south front of the State House, Springfield, Ill.

THE proprietor of the above establishment returns his sincere thanks to his numerous vistors, and the members of the General Assembly, for their very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past winter. He takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and all others visiting the city during the next summer and winter, that he always will be ready to furnish them with the very best the market affords, and will spare no means on his part, in rendering them as comfortable as can be desired.

The Washington Hotel is situated in the most convenient part of the city for the accommodation of those whose business may be connected with any of the public offices of the State, and delegates to the constitutional convention will find this house, from its immediate proximity to the field of labor, possesses more advantages for their convenience and comfort, than any other house in Springfield.—His house is large and roomy, and is capable of accommodating a large number of all those who may make it convenient to call upon him. A large and comfortable stable is attached to the premises, which will always be filled with the best of provender. [illegible]
75 cts.; horse, per day, 37½ cts.

The traveling public are respectfully solicited for a share of their patronage.
April 2, 1847.—tf JOHN DELANY.

Proposals for Binding.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ILLINOIS,
Springfield, June 25th, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at this office, until the day of the adjournment of the State Constitutional Convention, now in session, for folding, stitching, and binding the journal of the proceedings of said Convention, in half binding, similar in execution to the binding of the session laws of the last Legislature, all to be done in a neat, workmanlike manner, which will be let to the lowest bidder, being a practical book binder, residing in the State of Illinois, in pursuance to a resolution of said Convention, passed June 22d, A. D., 1847.
H. S. COOLEY,
July 1, 1847.—6w. *Secretary of State.*

S. M. TINSLEY & CO., Springfield,
N. P. TINSLEY & CO., Beardstown and Macomb

ARE now receiving their usual large and well selected stocks of goods—the best assortments that will be offered in those places this spring—which will be sold cheap, for cash and all kinds of produce.

Wool, bacon, lard, feathers, wheat, and most other kinds of produce wanted, for cash or goods, at either of our stores. june 4

WALLACE & DILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

OFFER for sale a General Assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A fresh and good supply of the different articles in our line have lately been received; which will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.

Physicians, druggists, country merchants, fullers, dyers, hatters, and others, will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following comprises a part of our Patent Medicines: Syrup of liverwort, British oil, German pills, Fahnestock's vermifuge, Harlem oil, Godfrey's cordial, opodeldock, Hooper's pills, Judkin's ointment, Bateman's drops, Lee's pills, nerve and bone liniment, Gardner's liniment, Rowan's tonic mixture, Thompson's eye-water, Turlington's balsam, sedlitz and soda powders, anti-dyspeptic pills, Peters' pills, Bradstreet's pills, Miles' tomato pills, &c. June 4

JOHNSON'S CITY HOTEL.

WILL be opened on the first Monday of June, for the accommodation of members of the State Convention, and strangers. His hotel was destroyed by fire last winter. He is now putting up a building more spacious and better arranged for convenience and comfort, and hopes the public and his old patrons will give him a liberal patronage, as he is determined to give general satisfaction, in furnishing an abundant table, good beds, and every thing that will render his hotel comfortable to the stranger.
May 21.

Segars and Tobacco.

JUST RECEIVED.—The most superior and choicest lot of segars ever offered for sale in this city, viz: Regalias, Santi Havana, Ugues, Principes and Spanish. Also, Tobacco, viz: Cavendish, Gent's. Twist, Mrs. Miller's fine cut chewing and smoking. All of which have been selected with great care, and cannot fail to please.

The above articles can be had at the old stand of
WALLACE & DILLER'S Drug Store,
june 11. *East side of the Square.*

GROCERIES.

J. M. BURKHARDT, south side of the public square, keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, embracing the following:

Salt, sugar, coffee, tea, candles, molasses, mackerel, codfish, rice, tar, tobacco, cigars, soap, vinegar, &c.

Also, Nails, glass, axes, buckets, shot, lead, coffee-mills, curry-combs, brushes, bed cords, coil rope, brimstone, flour sulphur, raisins, almonds, cinnamon, cloves, mustard, chocolate, ginger, mace, salts, starch, ground cinnamon and pepper, camphor, sporting powder, sweet oil, turpentine, sheet and ounce pins, needles, fish hooks and lines, slates and pencils, plain and fluted thimbles, grain scythes, grass scythes, and sneeds, scythe stones, clothes pins, Rodgers' pen knives, table and tea spoons, thimbles, combs, blacking, percussion caps, hay forks, shoe and saddle tacks, castings, crockery ware, tin ware, brooms, writing paper, ink, wines and liquors, &c.

ALSO, A FEW ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS,
Such as calicoes, brown and bleached domestics, apron checks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, drillings, cottonade bedticking, &c.

The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce. June 4.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—Another supply of bonnets, artificials and fancy goods, just brought on by Mrs FRASER, east side of the public square, for sale on and after Monday, 31st May.
May 21.—tf

BRADFORD & SMITH have on hand a fresh supply of spring and summer Goods, embracing every article usually kept in their line. They invite their friends to give them a call. July 9

BOOTS & SHOES, of all kinds, suitable for every thing of the human kind, that walks; for sale at the lowest prices, by
june 4. [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD CABINET WAREHOUSE.

JOHN HUTCHINSON respectfully announces to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, that he has opened a new CABINET WAREHOUSE, one door south of the Academy, where he designs keeping on hand a general assortment of *cabinet furniture*, which he will furnish to customers at reduced prices. Orders for furniture from a distance will be promptly filled.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

He also continues the undertaking as heretofore and sole proprietor of the new burying ground, which is laid off in small lots to suit families. Also, half lots and graves for one person. Coffins of every size and quality ready made, and hearse, gentle horse and careful driver furnished as heretofore. Sep. 25th, '46.

PROCLAMATION.
BY AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Sheriffs of the counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Fulton, Greene, Highland, Jersey, Macoupin, Pike, Schuyler and Peoria—GREETING.

WHEREAS, Stephen A. Douglass, representative elect, from the fifth Congressional district, of the State of Illinois, to the thirtieth Congress of the United States, has resigned his seat in said body; and whereas, by the provisions of the second section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, and the thirty-sixth section, thirty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1845, it is made the duty of the Governor to order an election to fill such vacancies:

Now, therefore, I, Augustus C. French, Governor as aforesaid, do hereby command you to give notice to the several judges of election, in your respective counties to cause a special election, to fill said vacancy to be held on Monday, the second day of August next; of which you will give due notice, and cause return to be made as the Statute directs.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Springfield, on this 19th day of April, A. D., 1847.
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH.
By the Governor,
H. S. COOLEY, Secretary of State.
April 22.—till aug 2

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

SIGHT CHECKS on New York and Philadelphia, in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale, at the lowest rates, by N. H. RIDGELY.
June 18 aug 1

FINE Rodgers and Wostolnholm's pocket cutlery, and every thing else in the jewelry line, on the most accommodating terms, at
june 4 IVES & CURRAN'S.

ELEGANT VESTINGS, cloths, cassimeres, & every variety of summer cloths, for gentleman and boy's wear, the best of the kind in market, for sale by
june 4. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

American State Papers,

IN 21 folio volumes, wanted—if at a reasonable price—a few copies of the above work, published at Washington city in 1832, '33 and '34. Apply to
June 25 JAMES BROWN.

SHIRTS, bosoms, collars, stocks, cravats, hdkfs, suspenders, flannel shirts and drawers, lamb's wool and merino do. do., and a variety of other articles of gentlemen's wear, at [june 4] WILEY'S.

STOP THE THIEF!

$50 REWARD.—It is hereby ordered by the County Commissioner's Court of Macon county, that for the coming year, to wit: from the 7th day of June, 1847, to the 7th day of June, 1848, inclusive, the following public rewards are offered for the persons herein described.

Fifty dollars for the apprehension of any horse thief.

Fifty dollars for the apprehension of any thief having taken property, to and over the value of twenty dollars.

Twenty dollars for the apprehension of a thief having taken property, valued at and over five, and less than twenty dollars. Such stolen property to be owned by some citizen of the county, and said rewards to be paid upon the conviction of the thief or thieves, and said thief or thieves, in all cases, to be taken without the county limits. *By order of the Court,*
July 2.—4t* E. B. HALE, Cl'k.

JAMES L. LAMB,
AT HIS OLD STAND, OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HAS Received, direct from the Eastern cities, a large and desirable stock of Merchandise suitable for the spring and summer trade; to which he respectfully invites the attention of his old customers and the trading community generally. He would merely intimate to those who wish to purchase good goods at fair rates, that they might do worse than to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. As he is determined to operate upon the principle of "small profits and quick sales," he thinks he can hold out as great inducements to purchasers as any establishment in the city. June 4.

Iron and Brass Foundry.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Morgan and the adjoining counties, that I have commenced casting, and am now ready to make any kind of IRON CASTINGS to order, and on the most reasonable terms, and short notice.

I will also be able to make any kind of BRASS CASTINGS, not exceeding sixty pounds in weight. A fair price will be paid for old iron, copper or brass.

Shop on St. Louis street, 1st building north of March's carding machine. A. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, August 9, 1846.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
LITTLE & HINKLE,
(At the old stand of T. S. Little, South side of the Square.)

HAVE Just received a new and extensive supply of [illegible] CLOTHING, suitable for the season, embracing every variety of Coats, Sacks, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, &c., and almost every article usually found in a Furnishing Store—all of the latest patterns and newest styles, which will be sold extremely low for cash.

☞They have also received a few pieces of superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in the most fashionable style and durable manner. Give us a call.
Springfield, June 11.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

THE undersigned (at Washington City, D. C.,) is engaged as agent and attorney, in the prosecution of claims of every description, before Congress and the different departments of government. He gives special attention to claims arising out of the Mexican War, such as bounty lands, treasury scrip, collecting arrears of pay that may be due discharged and deceased soldiers, and the heirs of those who have died in battle. All who have any claims growing out of the present war, will do well to confide their business to the undersigned. He also attends to procuring pensions, revolutionary, military and naval, due to soldiers, their widows and heirs, also, late war bounty lands, obtaining patents and titles to land, the settlement of accounts with the government, &c.

NOTICE TO MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned can be of great service to those who wish to make bids for mail routes, the present contracts on which being about to expire. Upon enclosing to him two dollars, he will ascertain and inform them the rates allowed under the present contracts; they will thus have a guide in making their bids.

All business entrusted to the undersigned will be attended to with faithfulness and despatch, and will have the advantage of a long experience.

☞Letters must be post paid.
JOHN M. THAYER.

REFERENCES: Hon. S. A. DOUGLASS, U. S. S.,
" J. A. M'CLERNAND, M. C.,
" JOHN WENTWORTH, M. C.,
" THOS. SMITH, Ind., M. C.,
" A. K. PARRIS, 2d Comptroller of Treasury, Washington City, D. C.,
" J. M. M'CALLA, 2d Auditor, Washington City, D. C.,
C. H. LANPHIER, Editor of State Register, Springfield, Ill.
May 21.—tf

JOHN W. CLARK. A. G. EDWARDS.
CLARK AND EDWARDS,
COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,
No. 23, Front Street, (Up Stairs,) St. Louis, Mo.
Refer to Berthold, Ewing & Co., St. Louis.
Rasin, Cabanne, & Co., "
Small & McGill, New Orleans,
Price & Frost, "
May 21. Hawley, Edwards, & Cook, Springfield, Ill

General Agency at the City of Washington.
To the Volunteers who served in the War against Mexico.

SAMUEL STETTINIUS, Justice of the Peace, General Agent, Notary Public, &c., respectfully informs the volunteers, who have lately returned from Mexico, and the representatives of deceased soldiers, that he is prepared to undertake the settlement of their claims with the department at Washington, on the most moderate terms. Either bounty land warrants, or treasury scrip, will be procured and forwarded with as little delay as possible. He will also attend to any other business requiring the aid of an agent.

In consequence of the vast number of applications, persons applying for information are required to pay the postage, and also to remit a small fee for the information they may desire to obtain.

Mr. Stettinius is known to most of those who have been in Congress for the last 15 or 20 years, or who have been occupied in any public station at Washington.

☞Office opposite the Treasury Department.
July 1, 1847.—4w.

BANK! OR NO BANK!
Ice Cream Saloon.

C. W. CROSBY, begs leave to inform the good citizens of Springfield, as well as all strangers, that he has fitted up a room in the State House, superior to any in the city, for an "Ice Cream Saloon," where he will always be glad to see the countenances of his friends of both sexes.

Married men, you cannot show your affection for your wives in a more substantial way, than by bringing them up these warm evenings, and taking a glass of ice cream with them.

Young men if you want to have a nice time, bring up your sweethearts; if you have not tried it, you had better do so at once. You will find that nothing is more delightful than a chat over a glass of ice cream.

The delegates, too, will find it very *cooling*, after a warm debate about the future interests of the Sucker State.

Having engaged the services of an experienced hand in the business, the proprietor feels confident that if you will only try one glass of his ice cream, you will be back again the next evening. Saloon open in the evening only. Come on with your dimes.
July 1—tf.

NEW STYLE BONNETS, for ladies, misses and children; also, fashionable hats and caps, for men and boys, in general variety, at the store of
june 4 B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

STEEL BEADS, gold and gilt do., steel and gilt purse rings, clasps and tassels. Just the thing for the ladies, and cheaper than ever, at
june 4 IVES & CURRAN'S.

Smith's Power Corn-Sheller and Seperator.

PUBLIC attention, especially that of the Millers and Distillers, and Dealers in corn, throughout the West, is respectfully solicited to an important improvement, lately made and patented by Francis N. Smith, of Columbia county New York, and designated "Smith's Power Corn-sheller and Separator."

This Machine recommends itself to the public patronage from the following considerations:

1st. It is simple in construction, and durable in use, beyond the possibility of further improvement, in those respects.

2d. It is capable of shelling and separating in the most perfect manner, from two to three hundred bushels of ears per hour, without injuring the corn or breaking the cob, and in the same time, depositing all the cobs at a desirable distance from the corn.

3d. It is safe in its operations against accidents of every kind, and is so simple and perfect in its movement and adaptation, as to cause the least friction possible in performing work.

4th. It will shell large, small and deformed ears, mixed in any proportion with equal facility; and also new or damp corn, with the same perfection as when dry.

5th. It is driven by a strap or belt, and may be readily attached to any horse or other power; and being exceedingly compact, occupying but little space, and weighing only between three and four hundred pounds it can be easily removed from one place to another, without the least danger of receiving any injury therefrom.

Amount of power required equal to 1 horse.

But all further detail is omitted, for the reason, that the peculiar novelty of operation, and the unsurpassed advantages of the Machine can be duly appreciated only by actual trial and ocular demonstration.

The undersigned would therefore inform the public that having derived title from the patentee to the exclusive right of making, vending and using the above machine in Western and Southern states and Territories, they are now prepared to furnish the same for immediate use, and at a price which cannot fail to be satisfactory to the purchaser.
JOHN. B. THOMPSON,
South-west corner of Pine and Second Streets, St Louis, Mo. GEO. GILBERT.
Nos. 20 and 22, West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The above Machine is now in operation at our Distillery, on Water street, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and we do not hesitate to say, in our opinion, it fully merits all that is above said in its praise, and is in fact, the very best machine of the kind we ever saw. R. M. Mc GREGOR & CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1845.

We, having lately purchased one of the above Machines, have the same in use at our Distillery, on west Front street Cincinnati. We mash five hundred bushels of corn per day; and, finding said machine well adapted to our purpose, cheerfully recommend the same to others, believing it to be the best now in use.
J. HATCH & BECK.
Cincinnati, March 6, 1846.

We have seen the said Machine in operation at R. M. McGregor & Co's. Distillery, and fully concur with them in the opinion above expressed, as to its intrinsic merits.

CALVIN FLETCHER,	GOODHUE & CO.,
ROBERT COHOON	WM. MULFORD,
DAN'L F. MEADER,	COHOON & PERIN.

Cincinnati, March 6, 1845.

The machine can be seen in operation daily at the Distillery of Mr. McLean, in Illinoistown, and will, in a few days be in operation in St. Louis.

We have now in use one of South's Power corn-shellers, and find that it shells both fast and clean, and is decidedly more to be desired by a Distiller than any sheller within our knowledge. McLEAN & CO.
Illinoistown, Feb. 11, 1847.

I am a Machinist, familiar with Corn-Shellers, and do not hesitate to recommend the one in operation at Messrs. McLean & Co.'s Distillery, as the most useful and advantageous to the agricultural community I have ever seen. The machine shells as fast as two men can shovel in the ears, and cleans perfectly. WM. P. SMITH.
March 12, 1847.—6m

LATEST ARRIVALS.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

D. & I. P. SPEAR have received direct from Philadelphia a large and elegant assortment of fashionable spring and summer goods, consisting of almost every article usually found in a western store, and many articles entirely new. Our stock was purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and we invite purchasers to call and examine for themselves, as it is no trouble to show our goods.
D. & I. P. SPEAR.
West of the Public Square, by the hay scales.
N. B. For particulars, please examine bill.
june 11.

STONE CUTTERS WANTED.—A number of stonecutters can find employment to work on the State House, to whom liberal wages will be given.
May 21—4w WM. HARROWER.

TO THE TEACHERS OF SANGAMON.

WE, the undersigned, having for our object, the adoption of the very best books in the schools of Springfield, and Sangamon county, have examined carefully, and with unprejudiced minds,

Goodrich's, Grigg & Elliot's, Sanders' and McGuffey's Eclectic Series of Readers; Sanders' Webster's Elementary, and McGuffey's Spelling books; and Davies', Emerson's, Adams', Smith's and Ray's Arithmetics; and give the preference to, have adopted in our several schools to the exclusion of all other similar works, and cordially commend to our colleagues in Sangamon, McGuffey's Eclectic readers, McGuffey's do spelling books, and Ray's Series of Arithmetics.

Beaumont Parks,	Mrs. M. C. Zimmerman,
Michael Barry,	Miss. Eliza A. Torrey,
H. D. Brigham,	" Clarinda Olio,
H. A. Thayer,	" Betsey R. Wright.
Mrs. V. M. Sheldon,	

☞The several works above recommended, are for sale, wholesale or retail, by
june 26.—3w* JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

DRY GOODS.—For sale low, a quantity on consignment, below eastern cost. Facts—and facts are stubborn things. [june 4] THO. LEWIS.

GROCERIES.

J. BUNN is now receiving, and will constantly keep, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. His stock embraces, in part, the following:

Prime N. O. Sugar.	Chalk; W. R. cheese.
Boston loaf and crushed Sugar.	Ohio rectified whiskey.
	H. gin; peach brandy.
White Hav. Sugar.	N. Y. gin; wine vinegar.
N. O. Molasses.	Port wine; Maderia do.
Sugar House Molasses.	Low price do.; Jam. rum.
Rio, Havana, Laguira, and Java coffee.	Irish whisky.
	London porter, in qt. and pt. bottles.
Old Port Cabella rice.	
Boston saleratus.	Claret wine; Champagne do.
Y. H., I. and G. P. teas.	Muscat do. brandy cherries.
Sperm candles; mould do.	Fruits; principe cigars.
Yellow soap; fancy do.	Regalia do. Havana do.
Castile soap.	Paste blacking.
Underwood's lemon syrup.	Friction matches.
Do mustard.	White lead; linseed oil.
Do pickles.	Turpentine; copal varnish.
Ketchup and Pepper sauce.	Glue; black lead; lamp bl'k.
Starch.	Yellow ochre
M. R. raisins; Sultana do.	Spanish brown; Ven. red.
Zante currants.	Red lead; rifle powder.
Fresh preserves.	Shot; bar lead.
Lemons.	Ground alum salt; L. B do.
Boston nails, assorted.	Pepper; allspice; nutmegs.
Window glass.	Mace; cloves; cinnamon.
Painted pails.	Ground ginger, &c.
Brooms; hemp bed cords.	Shad; salmon; mackerel.
Manilla cordage; indigo.	Herring and Cod fish.
Madder; logwood.	Lard, sperm and tanner's oil, &c.
Camwood; copperas; allum.	

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

He deems it useless to remark how, where, or by whom the Goods were purchased; suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other house can or will sell.
Springfield, june 4

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
At Condell, Jones, & Co.'s Head-Quarters for Cheap Goods.

THE FIRST NEW GOODS IN THIS MARKET, EMBRACING fresh SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, Shoes, Parasols, Bonnets, Men's and Boy's Hats, Combs, Fans, Wall and Window Paper, Carpetings, &c.

All of which having been purchased at the lowest cash prices and selected with direct reference to the latest styles and best qualities, we are determined to sell as usual at such small profits as to give general satisfaction.

THE LADIES will find it to their advantage to call and examine our large assortment of FANCY GOODS.

FOR LADIES' DRESSES,	SHAWLS, SCARFS, &C
We have California and Lama Plaids, Brilliantes, Balzorines, Lawns, Barages, Ginghams, Mus de Laines, Alpaccas, Chintz Robes, Calicoes, &c.	Rich Terkeri, Erelith, Barege, Lama Plaid, shaded, figured and plain Mus de Laine Shawls, Barage & Silk Scarfs, fancy points and Dress Hdkfs., &c.

All description of fringes, gimps, habit buttons, &c., for trimming dresses.

A great variety of Hosiery, and silk, kid and fancy gloves and mitts.
" " of figured and plain cap and bonnet ribbons, linings and trimmings
" " of Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, bonnet tabs, &c.
" " of new style jackonett, swiss, book and tarleton muslins, edgings, &c.
" " of plain and shaded purse silk, steel beads and steel ornaments.
" " of new style carved tuck and side combs, ivory combs and hair brushes.
" " of rich silk fringed parasols, sun-shades and parasolettes.
" " of gingham and chintz parasols, sun-shades and parasolettes.

The latest fashion Bonnetts, such as florence braids with fly capes and shell edge, straw lace, Circassian, gimp, English Dunstable, Swiss Coburg, China Pearl, &c.

Also, miss' and children's bonnetts and Gypsey flats of various styles.

Colored feather, pointed, celestial and folding fans.

Fresh supply of ladies' and miss' black and colored kid slippers, walking shoes, &c., &c.

For Milliners and Mantua Makers, we have a large stock of materials in their line.

☞Fashionable Goods, for Men's Summer wear; also, cloths, cassimeres, sattinetts, tweeds, jeans, vestings, drillings, cottonades and all kinds of domestic muslins, tickings, checks, osnaburgs, &c.

We respectfully invite customers to give us an early call, as it will give us great pleasure to show them all the new and fashionable styles of Goods that have appeared in the Eastern markets this season—which were bought on such terms that we cannot be undersold!
CONDELL, JONES, & CO.
April 3, '47.

To Hillsboro, Vandalia, and Salem.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has taken the contract to carry the mail from Salem, by Vandalia and Hillsboro, to Springfield. He will keep constantly on the line, two-horse carriages and careful drivers, and those wishing to travel the road shall at all times have a speedy and safe passage.

This line will leave Springfield and Salem on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

☞Office, in Springfield, at J. Wickersham's Kentucky House.
June 4 THO. TURRENTINE.

GOLD WATCHES, chains, keys, spectacles, rings, &c always on hand, and for sale a shade less than at New York prices. [june 4] IVES & CURRAN'S.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1848.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS & CLOTHING, JUNE 22, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 2d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—

Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef, and four thousand eight hundred barrels of navy pork.

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds nett weight of beef or pork; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as follows:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,800	1,600
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,800	1,600
At Gosport, Va.	1,800	1,600
	5,400	4,800

Said beef and pork must be delivered, one half between the first day of January, 1848, and the first day of April, 1848; and the other half between the 15th day of April, 1848, and the 15th day of June, 1848, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Offers must be made for each half separately and distinctly—that is, for the half deliverable between the 1st of January and 1st of April, and for the half deliverable between the 15th of April and 15th of June, 1848. Payment for the first half to be made within thirty days after delivery; and for the second half in thirty days after the 15th of June, 1848.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1847, and the first day of February, 1848, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds nett weight each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarter, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel and half barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn fed, well fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1847, and the first day of February, 1848, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet and lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St Ubes salt; and the beef must have at least five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.

One-fourth of the quantity of beef, and one-fourth of the quantity of pork must be packed in half barrels, and contain one hundred pounds nett weight of each, as the case may be; and in estimating the price, two half barrels are to be considered as one barrel.

The barrels and half barrels must be made of the best seasoned white oak, or white ash staves and headings if of the former, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; if of the latter, not less than an inch thick for barrels, and three-fourths of an inch for half barrels, and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel and half barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef" or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the Chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expenses.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

Bonds in one third the amounts of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of their respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed periods. And in case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver the aforesaid beef and pork within the time specified, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall have the right to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiencies, and any excess of cost shall be charged to and paid by the contractors. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contracts as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contracts.

The parts of the beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract and bond will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract and bond must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'7, approved 10th of August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined) by written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Navy Agent, or some officer of the General Government, or individual known to the Bureau, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered, unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification thereof to the bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the amount so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons. July 2—law 1.

Medical Department of the St. Louis University.

M. L. LINTON, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine;
A. LITTON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy;
C. A. POPE, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery;
M. M. PALLEN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children;
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology;
JAMES BLAKE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy;
M. L. KNAPP, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence;
W. D. STIRMAN, M. D., Prosector.

The Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate on the last day of February. The City Hospital is under the supervision of the above Faculty from the first day of July to the first day of January, 1848, and the St. Louis Hospital during the whole year. Clinical Lectures will be delivered in these Institutions every day, to which students who are in the city before the regular course of Lectures commence, are admitted free of charge, and which are attended by the class during the session.

Fees for the whole course $105. Boarding can be had in St. Louis as cheap as in any other city.
M. L. LINTON, M. D. Dean,
ul 2. 1oct 1. *Office corner 2d and Pine Sts.*

THOS. LEWIS. W. H. JOHNSON.
FAIR PLAY FOUNDRY.
Machine Shop and Pump Factory.

LEWIS & JOHNSON beg to inform the public that they have their new Brick Foundry, *on 7th street, northeast of the Court-house*, in full blast, and are prepared to execute, to order, any article in their line, either of Iron or Brass, at short notice. They have in connection, A MACHINE SHOP, and workmen competent to do all kinds of pattern making, turning, finishing, &c. Also, blacksmithing in general. Customers can rely on having patterns, castings, forging, and finishing, done under the same roof, and in a style not to be surpassed. Business done on the *cash system*, and of course at prices corresponding with the times.

ALWAYS ON HAND, at the lowest prices, wagon and buggy boxes, dog-irons, grate bars, &c.

The highest price paid for old castings, brass, pewter, lead, &c. June 4

MACKENZIE'S COMPOUND LIVER PILLS.

Messrs. MACKENZIE & HASKELLS:

GENTS: Having proved the efficacy of Mackenzie's liver pills in my own case, I herewith cheerfully testify to their valuable qualities. I have been afflicted more or less for the last fifteen years with the liver complaint. I had made use of a dozen different kinds of pills and other remedies, and all recommended for the liver complaint in the highest terms, but without any permanent benefit.

At the recommendation of Mr. Mackenzie, I was induced to give his Liver Pills a trial, and am happy to say that after the use of two boxes, I find myself fully restored and entirely free from all the pains and aches, &c., that accompany the chronic disease of the liver.

I have two journeymen coopers in my employ, who have made use of the same remedy for the same disease, and with the same happy result.
Euclid, July 1, 1846.